

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 379.—Vol. XV.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1849.

[SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

“THE STATE OF THE NATION.”

MR. DISRAELI is now the recognised leader of that vanquished but still great party in the State, which dreams of a return to the principles of Protection. He has vaulted into the seat left vacant by the decease of Lord George Bentinck, and fills it with a certain degree of ease and power, and even of dignity. Whatever deficiencies he may exhibit, he has a better trained intellect, and evinces a more complete mastery of all the graces of style and the weapons of rhetoric, than his predecessor; but, like him, he has an audacity which nothing can abash, and a talent for paradox which forces the admiration even of those who have ability enough to expose it. He has as magnificent an alacrity for blundering as Sir John Falstaff had for sinking. He can dress up a public case as adroitly as a sharp attorney can dress up a private one. Figures are in his hands “soft as potter’s clay,” and are made to prove or disprove, whatever he pleases. The sober mathematics of common sense lead to different conclusions; but to Mr. Disraeli, who strives rather to be brilliant than practical, and who is more contented with the easy task of startling the mob of Parliamentary mediocrities than with the more difficult task of convincing the sagacious and business-like few, it does not signify whether or not his equations be properly worked. If they look well, it is sufficient for his purpose; and a brilliant error is as useful to him as a truth. His first great Parliamentary effort in his new capacity was made on Monday night, when he brought forward a motion for an Inquiry into the “State of the Nation,” with the avowed purpose of passing a vote of censure upon, and overthrowing the Government. As a piece of oratory, the speech elicited the applause of his hearers. It will, doubtless, elicit a similar applause throughout the country for that merit; but whether it has exalted his character for statesmanship, either in the estimation of the House or of the country, is a question which by this time has been pretty generally resolved in the negative, by all who consider the basis of statesmanship to be sober, impartial and practical truth.

The Whigs, says Mr. Disraeli, came into office in 1846 as Free-

Traders; ever since 1846 the country has been in a state of distress, which has gradually increased in intensity from that time until the present: ergo, the Whigs and Free Trade principles are the causes of that distress, and the Whigs should be forthwith expelled from office to allow Mr. Disraeli and a Protectionist Ministry to be installed in their stead. This was the naked meaning of the motion; and if, in support of such a proposition, a speaker could be brilliant, rhetorical, amusing, and occasionally powerful, there can be no doubt of his ability; though very considerable doubt may exist whether he might not have found a better subject upon which to have employed it.

Yet Mr. Disraeli, we suspect, gives expression to the views and opinions of others with whom he is now acting, rather than to his own. There is a large class of highly respectable and good men, who persist in attributing every calamity, local or general, British or European, to the repeal of the Corn Laws by Sir Robert Peel, and the determination of the Whigs to persevere in the Free Trade policy of that statesman. The Irish famines, the railway mania and its huge immorality, the inexorable “calls” for the construction of new lines that ought not to have been commenced until we had paid for the old ones, the rottenness of great commercial firms that had been virtually insolvent for a quarter of a century, the general want of confidence felt throughout the commercial world, the diminished operations of trade and manufactures that were the necessary consequence, and the unsettled state of the continent of Europe; all these are facts which are either ignored altogether, or strangely perverted by the worthy men who look upon agriculture as a separate and paramount interest in the State. Free trade in corn, though it only came into legal and full operation on the 1st of January, 1849, is, in their estimation, the cause of all the

undoubted evils and distress which this country has known and felt since 1846. Compared with Free Trade the Irish famine was, according to them, and to Mr. Disraeli as their mouthpiece, but a slight matter. “The failure of the potato crop, though a great calamity, was not,” he says, “sufficient to depress our agriculture and to exhaust our finances.” Now, in this proposition the most earnest Free-Trader might agree. Neither Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, nor Mr. Cobden would strive to gainsay it. No one has asserted that the Irish famine was the sole cause of the distress which we have lately experienced, but simply that it was one of the many disturbing forces which unfortunately operated to our detriment. So of the railway bubbles and their collapse—so of large commercial insolvency, and its exposure—so of the convulsions of Europe, and the general feeling of insecurity and mistrust which they engendered in the minds of most men, more especially of those who were largely engaged in business. Nothing is more true and nothing is more easy to assert, that no one of these misfortunes or errors brought us into that position of distress in which, according to Mr. B. Disraeli, we now are, or from which, according to the safer authority of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, we are beginning to extricate ourselves. The point that Mr. Disraeli and those who would re-establish the Corn Laws and Protection must prove to make good their case is, that all these sources of evil—and perhaps many others, as yet unperceived—did not, by their combined operation, produce the results that they deplore. They must also prove that, under a system of Protection, they would not have occurred—possibly, with threefold intensity of suffering and calamity. Until they perform this achievement to the satisfaction, not of men who do not give themselves the trouble to think, but of the clear-headed men of business and the great body of the tax-paying and wealth-producing community, their labour will be in vain; and such speeches as that of Mr. Disraeli, on Monday night, will but prove their own incapacity for statesmanship. But the Protectionist leader was well answered upon most points by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who so thoroughly out-argued him in reasoning, and out-figured him in statistics, as to leave but small



THE “EUROPA.” MAIL STEAM-SHIP, AND BOATS, RESCUING EMIGRANTS FROM THE BRIG “CHARLES BARTLETT.”—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

room for those who would follow him in the task of refuting error.

The speech of the right honourable gentleman, following so soon upon the introduction of his financial statement for the year, and corroborating, in all particulars, the favourable view therein taken of the position and prospects of the country, leads to the hope that the climax of evil has been passed; and that the country, safe amid the perils that are engulfing less fortunate communities, has already seen the worst results that are to flow from the combined operation of unhappy circumstances. Some of these circumstances were of a nature not to have been foreseen or provided against; and some were clearly traceable to our own errors; but the suffering we have undergone has, it is to be hoped, taught us some wisdom for our future guidance. At all events, our prospects seem to be clearing up. Mr. Disraeli's gloomy pictures are partial and exceptional; while the more brilliant pictures presented to us by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his reply, embrace the whole landscape.

A return to protection is an idle dream. Mr. Disraeli thinks that he and his supporters who would re-establish the Corn Law "will succeed—some day." The country, while doing justice to the sincerity of the belief which is felt by many members of that influential party, inclines to a different opinion, and thinks, with Mr. Roebuck and many others, that Free Trade, instead of causing, has prevented calamity. To use the words of that gentleman, "Thrones had toppled down to the earth—constitutions have every where tumbled into the dust—the people have risen against governments, and governments have addressed themselves in vain to the calm reason of the community; but England is quiet and serene—safe and happy." Sir Robert Peel listened to the public voice, and yielded at the right time, and by prudent legislation acquired for a great people that peace and tranquillity which no other nation now enjoys." In this opinion a large majority of the people will coincide; and we anticipate that many who now agree with Mr. Disraeli will come to the same conclusion—some day, and that at no very distant period.

AN EMIGRANT SHIP RUN DOWN.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE LIVES LOST.

The *Europa* mail steamship, which arrived during the week from the United States, has brought the lamentable intelligence of her having, while on the homeward voyage, run down the brig *Charles Bartlett*, which was on her passage from London to New York, when 135 persons perished, a few only being saved. The accident occurred on the 27th ult., in latitude 50.49 and longitude 29.30. None of the watch were among the rescued. From the statement of the captain (Mr. W. Bartlett) of the ill-fated vessel, which was a first-rate ship, of 400 tons register, it appears that she left the Downs from London, bound to New York, on the 14th of June, with a general heavy cargo, of about 450 tons weight, and 162 passengers in the steerage, one cabin passenger, and 14 souls of the crew. On the 27th, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a dense fog set in. "At three o'clock," observes the captain, "I ordered a good look-out from the top-gallant forecastle; also directed the man at the wheel to look sharp to windward. At 3.30, p.m., being on the weather side of the poop deck, heard a rumbling to windward like distant thunder; turned my ear to the windward and my eye to the horizon; the man at the wheel noticing that I was listening, looked to windward and cried out 'Sail, ho!' I at once saw what I supposed was a ship about one point forward of our beam, about four hundred yards distant. I ordered the helm up, thinking, if she did not discover us, that we should have time to clear her before she could come into contact. All hands shouted at the same time to alarm the ship, and I ordered the bell to be rung, and called to the ship to port her helm, as I saw that that was the only chance of escape. There were nearly one hundred passengers on deck at the time. All was of no avail; for in one minute from the time we saw the ship she was upon us, going at the rate of twelve knots, striking us abreast of the after main shrouds. The crash and the terrible scene which ensued I am not adequate to describe. I was knocked to leeward with the man at the wheel. I recovered myself in a moment, shouting for every person to cling to the steamer as their only hope. I caught hold of a broken chain on the bow and hauled myself up, shouting at the same time to the crew and passengers to follow. I had barely time to get on the steamer's bow; and, while getting up, I noticed that her bow was into the ship within a foot of the after hatch, and that she was stove clear to the lee side, and that full twenty feet of her side was stove in. There must have been nearly 50 persons killed by the collision; and every exertion was made by Captain Lott, his officers, and crew, and the passengers on board the steamer. The boats were lowered as soon as possible: unfortunately only about ten were saved by the boats; the balance, making thirty-three more or less, saved themselves by hanging to the bow. The steamer lay by the scene as long as there was any hope of saving any.

"Of the crew, Mr. Thomas Parker, of Charleston, S.C., aged twenty-two years; George Parsons, of Portland, Maine, aged eighteen years; and William Rich, of Gravesend, England, aged twenty-five years, were lost. A list of the passengers and crew saved has been published. We were most hospitably entertained by the captain, officers, and passengers of the steamer.

"I will notice that all due exertion was used by Captain Lott, and officers and crew of the *Europa*, as well as all the passengers. I particularly observed one passenger using the most noble exertions: I saw him let himself overboard and clench a man in his arms, and finding him dead, let him go. I next saw him on the bow of a boat, hauling a man from under water with a boat-hook, who was afterwards restored to life on board. I afterwards found that person to be Capt. R. B. Fowler, of Boston."

The passengers of the *Europa* appointed a committee to investigate the cause of the collision, who reported as follows:—

"The undersigned, having weighed all the circumstances of this painful and unparalleled disaster, whereby about 136 souls found an untimely grave, feel bound to report that no blame can be attached to either party.

"We feel convinced that everything was done by the commander, the officers, and the crew of the *Europa* to prevent the lamentable disaster, and everything tried after its occurrence to save lives and to minister to the comforts of the survivors."

The *Europa* sustained but little damage, and none of the passengers or crew were injured. Upwards of £350 were collected on board that vessel for the relief of the survivors.

EXTRACT FROM THE LOG OF THE "EUROPA."—The log-book of the *Europa* corroborates the above statement in the most important particulars:—"June 27, 1849.—Sea account. Commences with moderate breezes and a dense fog. Set starboard foretopmast studding sail. At 3.30 dense fog; could not see further than the ship's length ahead. A sail was reported by the look-out ahead. The helm was put hard-a-port and the engine stopped, but before we could clear we struck her between the main and mizen rigging, and in about four minutes from the time she was first seen she went down. Boats were immediately down. Altogether forty-two persons were saved of the crew and passengers. She proved to be the *Charles Bartlett*, of Plymouth, United States, Captain Bartlett, from London, bound to New York, with 162 passengers and fourteen men. In sinking she took away our head knees and foretopmast. The boats pulled round the pieces of the wreck until satisfied no more lives could be saved. At 4, thick weather. At 4.30, set on the engines."

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-Ship Company have voluntarily intimated to the Mayor of Liverpool their intention of forwarding, free of charge, by their next two steamers to America, the persons saved from the wreck.

REPORT ON THE SLAVE-TRADE.—The select committee appointed by the House of Commons to continue the inquiry undertaken by a committee appointed last year, to consider the best means which Great Britain can adopt for providing for the final extinction of the slave-trade, and to whom the evidence taken before the said committee was referred, have reported a body of resolutions to the House, setting forth, "that a long and large experience of attempts to suppress the slave-trade by a naval force, leads to the conclusion that to put down that trade by such means is impracticable; that they are 'constrained to believe that no modification of the system of force can effect the suppression of the slave-trade, and they cannot undertake the responsibility of recommending the continuance of that system;' and in the communications of the Government with the other countries, 'the aim should be to release Great Britain from such treaty engagements in respect to the slave-trade, as place the question of maintaining a blockading squadron beyond the free and exclusive control of British authorities;' and, finally, the committee express a 'hope that the internal improvement and civilisation of Africa will be one of the most effective means of suppressing the slave-trade; and for this purpose, that the instruction of the natives by missionary labours, by education, and by all other practical efforts, and the extension of legitimate commerce, ought to be encouraged wherever the influence of England can be directed, and especially where it has already been beneficially exerted.'

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.—Captain Marryat quotes the following paragraph as a specimen of the raw material of American newspapers:—"Many who have acquired great fame and celebrity in the world began their career as printers. Sir William Blackstone, the learned English commentator on laws, was a printer by trade. King Charles III. (I) was a printer, and not unfrequently worked at the trade after he had ascended the throne of England."—*Railway Anecdote Book*.

FOUR GENERATIONS.—There are now living in the town of Wotton-under-Edge, in Gloucestershire, four generations of the same Christian and surnames: viz. John Richings the elder, in the 95th year of his age, in the full enjoyment of all his faculties; John, his son, 60 years of age; John, his son, 30 years old; and John, his son, 10 years of age.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

There is little news of a domestic character from Paris this week. The protracted delay of the operations of the French army under the walls of Rome, without obtaining any definitive result, had created in the minds of the Government such dissatisfaction with the conduct of General Oudinot that the President of the Republic and Ministry held a council on Saturday with several of the leading Generals in Paris, the result of which was, that on the same evening General Bedeau left Paris for Rome, with instructions, if necessary, to take the command in chief of the army; but his first mission was to endeavour to enter into negotiations with the Triumvirate in order to bring about a pacific arrangement. Should he not be successful, an army of 50,000 men was to be placed at his disposal. General Changarnier, it was said, was desirous to be sent to Rome, but it was considered that his services at Paris could not be dispensed with.

The command-in-chief was offered to General Lamoricière, but he refused it. All these arrangements, however, have been rendered unnecessary by the cessation of hostilities at Rome, which was communicated by telegraph to the Ministry on Tuesday, and immediately announced to the Legislative Assembly by M. Odillon Barrot, who stated that on the 30th June the Roman Assembly had come to a resolution that the city could no longer be defended. The municipality had accordingly sent delegates to General Oudinot to treat for a surrender. General Bedeau has been, it is said, recalled in consequence. The grounds of complaint against General Oudinot have not been definitively stated, but rumour assigns them to want of foresight, and a reluctance to carry out his instructions, which were "to hesitate no longer, but to march on Rome, and take possession in spite of all resistance."

It may be mentioned that on Monday, in the Legislative Assembly, M. Verigny demanded explanations from the Government relative to its intentions with respect to bombarding Rome. M. Odillon Barrot replied by declaring that the despatches which were sent by General Oudinot showed how studiously the besieging army avoided doing injury to the city; at the same time, the Government could not permit a band of strangers and adventurers to place themselves forward and oppose with impunity the French troops, contrary to the will of the population of Rome. This reply excited loud exclamations from the Left; and after some remarks from M. Lagrange, the incident terminated.

Ten members of the Consular body at Rome having drawn up a joint protest on the 24th ult., which was forwarded to General Oudinot, remonstrating against the bombardment of the city during several preceding days and nights, by which the lives and properties of innocent persons had been endangered, General Oudinot replied, that he had no alternative, for he was only acting upon the orders of his Government, which were absolute. M. de Corcelles, however, in a despatch to the Minister of War, condemns the protest as untrue, and denies that the city had been bombarded at all. The walls alone, he says, were aimed at, and not a single bomb had been thrown into the town.

General Lamoricière is appointed Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg; but, as it is requisite to wait the assent of the Emperor, the gallant General takes the command of the army of observation now assembling on the Rhine, of which the headquarters are at Strasburg. This army will be composed of a portion of the army of the Alps and of some of the regiments quartered in Alsace and Lorraine. All the accounts received from the French provinces represent the approaching harvest as most abundant. It is expected that the wheat and oat crop will produce at least one-third more than that of the last year.

ITALIAN STATES.

PIEDMONT.—From Turin, under date of the 30th ult., it is announced that the negotiations are broken off between the Governments of Austria and Piedmont, on account of the increasing demands of the former, which, it is said, insists on the cession of the principality of Monaco. The Piedmontese Ministry, though desirous of peace, refuses to accept such conditions.

GERMAN STATES.

BADEN.—The insurrection is not yet quite crushed. Mieroslawski having given up the command, M. Sigel and his men still hold out in the fortress of Rastadt, to which they retreated after a severe engagement with the Prussians in its vicinity on the 29th ult.

SAKE-GOTIA.—A large section of the Moderates of the National Assembly of Frankfurt have assembled at Gotha, and pronounced, by a great majority, in favour of the project of Constitution emanating from the King of Prussia, with certain modifications; and it calls on the German States to accede to it, and to proceed to the elections for the Diet of the empire.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The war has assumed a serious aspect. The advance of the united Imperial armies commenced on the 27th, 80,000 strong, of which 16,000 were Russians, in three divisions, against the city of Raab, where Georgey had made every preparation for an energetic resistance. The young Emperor of Austria accompanied the army. On the 28th the city was taken by storm, at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon. The slaughter on both sides was very great. The Emperor entered the conquered city in the evening.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The negotiations for peace which have been for some time carried on at Berlin, have been suspended *pro tem*. in consequence of the Danish Cabinet urging a claim of 4,000,000 dollars to cover the expenses of the war—a proposition to which the other negotiators refuse to accept.

PORTUGAL.

Accounts to the 30th ult. from Oporto state that the cholera has broken out in the Alemtejo, and on the south bank of the river Tagus. Two towns in the neighbourhood of Lisbon were infected.

The Ex-King of Sardinia, Charles Albert, was still lying very ill at Oporto. The Queen of Portugal had sent her physician to attend him.

We also learn that a quarantine of three days had been placed on all vessels arriving at Gibraltar.

UNITED STATES.

The British and North American Royal mail steam-ship *Europa*, Captain Lott, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning, having sailed from Boston on the 20th, and Halifax on the 23rd ult.

The death of the ex-President Polk occurred on the 16th ult., at Nashville, Tennessee, where the deceased statesman had been confined for some time past with diarrhoea.

The attention of the public was being called by the press to the sufferings by the late unfortunate occurrences at St. Louis and New Orleans. In the excitement consequent on the importation of the precious metals from California, their sufferings were, however, almost unheeded, but it was expected that some decided and substantial expression of public sympathy would soon be manifested.

Cholera was still raging in many parts, but in some localities its virulence had decreased. Five hundred and ninety-four deaths occurred in St. Louis in one week, 503 of which were from this dreadful pestilence. It is disappearing in the Upper Mississippi, but reappearing in Osage. It was very bad in Cincinnati and Illinois.

One of those dreadful encounters with bowie-knives, so frequent in the southern and south-western states, had taken place at a public meeting at Louisville. Cassim Mc'Clay and Joseph Turner quarrelled, when recourse was had to weapons. Mc'Clay was stabbed through the heart, and Turner in the abdomen. Both are dead.

The news from California is highly interesting. It confirms all previous reports, and shows that nothing that has hitherto been published respecting the diggings has been exaggerated. The *Falcon* steamer had arrived at New York from New Orleans, with 200,000 dollars in gold in charge of its owners. The *Crescent City* has also sailed from New Orleans for New York, with 500,000 dollars' worth of gold dust on board.

CANADA.

The intelligence by this week's arrival represent Canada as in the main tranquil, though the excitement had not subsided. Indeed, no manifestation was looked for until the ratification of the Losses Bill was announced. Along the borders of the lakes, and throughout the country districts, a similar spirit to that of the inhabitants of Montreal was displayed.

The Governor-General had issued his proclamation, reviving for six months, from the 8th ult., the provisions of "the act for the preservation of public health in certain emergencies," and had organised a central board of health under its enactment.

WEST INDIES.

By the Royal Mail Company's steam-ship *Tay*, advices were received on Tuesday from the islands. In Jamaica a large and influential meeting took place on the 24th of May at Spanish Town, to consider the effect produced on the West India islands by the non-observance of the treaties for the suppression of the slave-trade. The following are amongst the most important of the resolutions passed on that occasion:—

1. That, so long as the sugar planters of Cuba, Porto Rico, and Brazil, in defiance of the laws of their respective countries, and of the treaties by which the Spanish and Brazilian Governments stand bound to her Majesty, are permitted to reinforce, by fresh drafts from slavery, the means of increasing their profits, it is hopeless, in countries so thinly populated as Jamaica, Guiana, and Trinidad, for the proprietors of the soil to persevere in its cultivation.

2. That, in the opinion of this meeting, the plan which was embodied by her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the draft of a convention with Spain, and transmitted to her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, on the 25th May, 1840, as appears on the papers on the slave-trade, presented in that year to Parliament by her Majesty's command, is practical and feasible, and, if now urged on the Spanish and Brazilian Governments with suitable energy, would prove beneficial and effective in enabling the emancipated colonies of Great Britain to meet and overcome the competition in the home markets and other countries of Europe on the equal terms to which they are about to be exposed by the Sugar Duties Act of 1846.

Several meetings of a like nature had been held throughout the island. The general accounts are most gloomy; the sugar crop of this year is represented as not exceeding 30,000 hogsheads; the black labourers are said to be unemployed and sullen, and many tradesmen, it is asserted, are preparing to emigrate to Mosquito.

In Prince Edward Island the Assembly has agreed, by a majority of thirteen to nine, that an address be forwarded to her Majesty, expressing the readiness of the House to make provision for the civil list, upon the surrender to the Legislature of the permanent revenues, quit-rents, and Crown lands, and the establishment of a sound system of responsible Government, applicable to the wants and circumstances of the colony, upon the basis of Lord John Russell's despatch of October 15, 1839.

M. Louis Lucien Bonaparte has addressed a letter to the electors of the Seine (France), soliciting their suffrages, and expressing his devotedness to the policy of the President of the Republic, and his determination to support every measure tending to promote real progress.

The new night police has been established in Madrid, and yet complaints are frequent against the Madrilenos; but since its establishment there are more robberies than ever.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY, JUNE 30.

The House met on Saturday at twelve o'clock, and continued to sit till shortly after six, the sitting being exclusively occupied with the discussion on the remaining clauses of the Poor Law (Ireland) Bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY moved for certain returns relative to carrying the mails between Greenock and Belfast, and suggested the propriety of continuing a steamer between Port Patrick and Donaghadee for a year, until the other experiment had had a fair trial.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE had no objection to produce the returns, but with them he should also give the reports of the Admiralty surveyors who had examined the ports in question. He knew that public opinion was in favour of the proposed change.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE laid on the table communications made by the Austrian Government, relative to the advance of the Austrian troops into Tuscany and the Legations, and, in reply to Lord BROUGHAM, stated that Kossuth's authority in Hungary had not been recognised, nor could it be under existing circumstances.

ENTAILED ESTATES.

The Duke of RICHMOND brought up the report of the select committee on entailed estates, and presented a bill embodying the views of the committee, its object being to enable landholders to borrow money for the purpose of drainage; the noble Duke replying, in answer to questions as to extending it to Ireland, that he should not object to that proposition, but, as he wished the bill to pass as quickly as possible, he had not included Ireland, well knowing that any bill applying to that country was not very likely to pass rapidly through its stages elsewhere. (Laughter.)

After a few words from the Marquis of LONDONDERRY, The Earl of CARLISLE intimated his approval of the measure, and should be happy to give any assistance in his power in forwarding it through its remaining stages.

Lord BEAUMONT supported the bill, which was read a first time.

AUSTRALIA.

Lord MONTEAGLE, on presenting a petition from Sydney, New South Wales, on the subject of the proposed alteration of the constitution of the Australian colonies, and complaining of the inefficient state of the franchise, asked whether it was the intention of the Government to proceed with the bill in the present session.

Earl GREY would not enter into the merits of a bill not before their Lordships, but proceeded to answer the observations of the noble Lord as to the course taken previously to submitting bills of this description by the Government; he referred to the present state of representation in Australia, and stated, from personal communications he had had that day with some gentlemen connected with these colonies, that he felt himself justified in assuring their Lordships the passing of the bill was anxiously desired by them.

After speeches from Lord LYTTELTON and Lord STANLEY, urging the withdrawal of the measure,

Earl GREY expressed his desire to avail himself of suggestions offered by the latter noble Lord, but it would be matter of deep regret to himself if the bill did not pass in the present session.

Lord MONTEAGLE moved the second reading of the Audit of Railway Accounts Bill, proposing to take the debate on going into committee.—The Earls of Lonsdale and Yarborough warmly opposed the bill, the first-named noble Lord moving that it be read a second time that day three months.—After a reply from Lord MONTEAGLE, the House divided, when the original motion was carried by a majority of 5, the numbers being 10 to 5, and the bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Lord J. RUSSELL having explained the order in which he proposed to take the Government bills during the remainder of the session,

The Turnpike Roads (Ireland) Bill and the Marriages in Foreign Countries Facilitating Bill were read a third time and passed.

THE STATE OF THE NATION.

Mr. DISRAELI, in conformity with the notice he had given, moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole House to take into consideration the state of the nation. The hon. member began his speech by declaring that he made his motion because he found the country labouring under general distress, and because he found that that general distress was progressive since the formation of the existing Government. The noble Lord and his colleagues possessed the Government during three years uncontrolled and uncriticised—they had not to encounter an organised opposition—they obtained and held the reins of power under circumstances remarkably favourable. It was, therefore, most natural to contrast the situation of the country at the present moment with what it was when the noble Lord and his colleagues came into office. What was the condition of the country, in its chief relations, at the commencement of the year 1846? A profound tranquillity then prevailed in Europe; and, if any disagreement did arise, the friendly mediation of England at once caused it to disappear. Our colonies, after suffering great vicissitudes, had then reconciled themselves to their new position, and then there existed—what, alas! did not now exist—hope. Our export trade then reached an amount never before known. The agricultural interests were then prosperous, not only because high prices prevailed, but because agricultural produce found a sure market. The state of Ireland, if not then satisfactory, was happiness compared with its present condition. In her Majesty's Exchequer there was a surplus revenue of between three and four millions sterling. What was the state of the country in her principal relations now? European tranquillity and English influence had disappeared together. Our colonies were all dissatisfied, and some in insurrection. Our foreign trade had fallen off in the declared value seven millions sterling. Ireland was absolutely in a state of social decomposition. As to the revenue, our surplus of above three millions had sunk to a deficiency of three millions; and, but for the interference of the House, it would have sunk still lower. Such was the striking contrast between the condition of England in 1846 and in 1849. Yet it was strange, that, although we were in the enjoyment, in 1846, of all the advantages he had described, we were then dissatisfied. Nothing, then, short of being the workshop of the world—nothing less than perpetual peace and cosmopolitan philanthropy came up to our ambitious ideas. After the lapse of three years from the commencement of 1846, he found, from the report of the Poor-Law Commissioners, that there was increase in the pauperism of the able-bodied alone of seventy-four per cent.; an increase in the pauperism generally of thirty-one per cent.; an increase in the expenditure for purposes of the poor of twenty-five per cent. This statement alone, made by the Poor-Law Commissioners, justified his motion, for it was the paramount duty of Parliament to inquire into the causes of this startling invasion of pauperism before separating for the recess. The motion was a constitutional one—one founded on precedent, and its object was not to be misunderstood. He and his friends meant by it to impugn the policy of the Government; they considered the state of the nation to be alarming, and they wished to challenge the policy that produced such disastrous results. Had their object been merely to embarrass the Government, they might have framed another motion, such as might have fished some votes from the extreme Radical benches, and caught a few from the Peel clique. But it was a question too great for a chance majority; and one that should be submitted with the profoundest gravity and consideration. What were the causes of the present deterioration in the condition of the people? Irish famine—of course; railway speculation—naturally; commercial over-trading—too sure; continental convulsions—as the climax. Such were the causes alleged by those who promised unbounded prosperity to the country as the consequence of free imports and their new commercial system. But he (Mr. Disraeli) did not believe these were the causes. He believed that our diminished foreign trade, the destruction of our home market, the adoption by foreign Governments of hostile tariffs, the adoption by us of that new commercial system which rendered British labour less efficient and of less exchangeable value, which diminished profits and lessened wages—he believed these were the true causes of the sad condition of the country in all its relations. The hon. member proceeded to quote authentic information on the table of the House to prove the enormously deteriorated state of our export trade, the destruction of our home markets, the ruin of agricultural interests, and the general distress of all our industrial classes. He then cast a glance over the affairs of Ireland and the colonies, and condemned the policy of the Government in respect to them. He next turned his regard over foreign countries. He believed that the policy pursued towards foreign powers by the Government was one of the principal causes of those continental convulsions of which so much had been made. He found that her Majesty's Government were in communication with the discontented party in every foreign state, but somehow or other her Majesty's Government and their allies had invariably failed in their schemes, and the result was that at this moment her Majesty's Ministers had no influence in any part of the world except at Paris. The honourable member having sketched the principal features in the wide canvass spread by his motion, described the condition of the working classes previous to our new legislative changes, and insisted that in no community that existed since the Roman Empire had the working classes a greater command over the necessities of life than in England. During the last sixty years their progress had borne due relation to the progress of all other classes; and for the last twenty years the spirit of our laws and legislation was to elevate their condition. But the Government, and those who joined with them, thought they would change all this: instead of achieving the best, they thought they would achieve the cheapest. The result was manifest in the embarrassment, the impoverishment, and the hopelessness of all the industry of the country. But, worse even than the material interests—the character, the noble and indefatigable spirit, the ambition of the people were destroyed. Go where you might, he would hear but one universal murmur—suffering without hope. Mr. Disraeli, in conclusion, having quoted a passage from Cicero descriptive of a new disease that had fallen on the State—a new disease for which no one could discover a remedy—said he offered a remedy for the calamities of the country—a remedy that, he thought, would best relieve the sufferings of the people, and best sustain a falling empire. (Cheers.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose to reply. The right hon. gentleman recommended Mr. Hume not to propose his amendment, because it would be inconvenient, and embarrass the discussion of the question before the House. He then went on to cite reports from the principal seats of manufacturing industry in England, Scotland, and Ireland, from which it appeared that work was general, and that, in consequence of the low price of provisions, the condition of the operatives was much better than during the last two years. He (Sir C. Wood) calculated that the fall in the price of commodities was equal to an

advance of 25 per cent. in wages. With respect to exports, he did not think they proved the progressive deterioration of our manufactures, because he was happy to say that the exports of the first four months of this year showed an extraordinary increase compared with the four months of last year, whether taken in quantity or in declared value. The declared value of exports for the five months of this year was £21,190,000 against £18,944,000, the declared value of the exports during the five corresponding months of last year. The right hon. gentleman read letters and communications to prove that the recent commercial legislation had produced most beneficial results, increasing imports and at the same time stimulating native industry. He particularly instanced the increase in the consumption of foreign brandy, which went on simultaneously with an extraordinary increase in the consumption of Colonial, English, Scotch, and Irish spirits. He also referred to the glove and silk trade, as proof that competition improved and extended home manufacture. He insisted that, taken generally, the state of the manufacturing classes was, instead of being one of great and progressive depression, a state of steady and progressive improvement. He could not, however, give an equally good account of the agricultural classes. He admitted that there existed severe distress in some of the agricultural counties, but he denied that the distress was general, and he insisted that in the greater portion of England labourers in husbandry were better off than at former periods. The right hon. gentleman resisted the motion, because he believed that any attempt to reverse the commercial legislation of the last few years would be detrimental to the best interests of the country.

Mr. H. BAILLIE, in supporting the motion, said, there never was a period in which the state of the country so imperatively demanded the anxious consideration of Parliament. The Free Trade principle, misapplied as it had been, had brought destruction upon our colonies and upon all the best interests of the country.

Mr. ROEBUCK contended that there was nothing in the present state of the country which could warrant such an extraordinary course as that proposed by the hon. member for Buckinghamshire. The whole argument of the hon. gentleman was based upon a date, and not upon a principle.

Mr. PLUMPTRE said the whole distress of the country was chiefly to be attributed to the Free Trade measures, supported by the late as well as by the present Government.

Mr. SLANEY moved the adjournment of the debate to next day, which, after a short conversation, was agreed to.—Adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE BOOTY OF THE PUNJAB WAR.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH moved for papers explanatory of the circumstances under which the Crown had granted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, or to the army in India, property conquered from the enemy; the question involved being with reference to the confiscation of the property taken in the district of Lahore, including the Koh-i-noor diamond, which the Governor-General had agreed by treaty should be appropriated to the liquidation of the accumulated debt due by one of the states to the Indian Government, instead of devolving to the Crown as booty, such booty having always been granted to the armies since the year 1758, as then decreed by patent. The noble Earl concluded his speech in favour of inquiry, by stating that for every battle in India, previous to those in the Punjab, a pecuniary reward, under the name of batta, had been given, but not so in the latter cases; and he implored their Lordships and the Government, if they desired to retain the Indian territory, above all things to do justice to the army.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE detailed the circumstances under which the property was acquired, explaining that Duple Singh was not a prisoner, but was treated as sovereign prince when the treaty was made, and doubtless the Governor-General considered himself at liberty to conclude such a treaty, and dispose of the property obtained from the state of Lahore in any way which he thought best for the government of India. The subject, however, should be reconsidered in reference to its legal matters.

The Duke of WELLINGTON defended the Governor-General from the implied suspicion of a want of attention to the merits of the Indian army, entered into some technical explanations as to the treaty, and suggested that the subject should be left in the hands of the Government at home and the Governor-General in India to settle the question of booty (there being immovable as well as removable property involved which could not, strictly speaking, come under the designation of booty), who were most anxious to do full justice to the Indian army.

After some observations from Lord GLENELG and Lord BROUGHAM, The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH withdrew his motion.

AUDIT OF RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.

Lord MONTEAGLE, in a speech illustrative of singular transactions on the part of various railway companies in dealing with capital and shares, moved the commitment of his bill for auditing railway accounts.

The Earl of GRANVILLE explained the grounds on which the Government had thought it necessary to give their support to the measure, which were, that it was called for by the public, and because it was not alone the shareholders who were interested in the matter, but the public, merchants, and others, who were so highly interested in the solvency of the great companies.

The bill then passed through committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding in committee on the Poor-Law Relief (Ireland) Bill, when

Sir G. GREY, in reply to Sir H. W. BARRON, stated, that in the case of the commutation of sentences of transportation to imprisonment, the charge for the maintenance of the prisoners was of necessity transferred from the imperial treasury to the same fund which supported the other prisoners.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

The House then went into committee on the additional clauses and amendments, as the bill had been already gone through, when several were proposed, discussed, and withdrawn, two only leading to divisions—the first of which, propounded by Colonel Dunne, as to allowing ratepayers of townlands or union of townlands to employ a portion of the poor, in which case such ratepayers should be exempted from any rate except for union and establishment charges, was, after a discussion, negatived by a majority of 62, the numbers being 18 to 80. The second, proposed by Lord Naas, was with reference to the repeal of the following clause in the original Poor Relief Bill for Ireland:—"That any covenant or agreement whereby any person, liable to pay any rent, and entitled under the provisions of this Act to deduct therefrom any rate or portion of rate, shall have covenanted, or shall hereafter covenant, to forego such deduction, shall, so far as such rate is concerned, be of no effect;" which proposition was carried by a majority of 61, the numbers being 71 to 10, and the clause was inserted; after which the House resumed, and temporarily adjourned at three o'clock.

The Speaker again took the chair at five o'clock.

METROPOLITAN POLICE RATE.

Lord DUDLEY STUART, in a speech explanatory of the objects involved in his motion, moved "For a Select Committee to inquire into the manner of making the assessment in the several counties for the maintenance of the Metropolitan Police, and into the expenditure thereof; as well as into the general administration of the force, and especially into the recent annual increased charge of upwards of £35,000 in the county of Middlesex." The noble Lord denounced the police as so many petty tyrants, and affirmed that the metropolis could be more effectually guarded by infinitely fewer men and at a far less cost.

Sir G. GREY thought it unnecessary to defend the police from the charge of being so many petty tyrants; and with regard to the proposed inquiry, a similar one had already been made. Doubtless there were inequalities in the metropolitan rating, but these, he believed, would be shortly remedied.

Mr. BROTHERTON considered the whole system of police-rating unjust, and referred to Manchester as an instance which contributed largely to the support of the metropolitan police.

Mr. OSBORNE thought the complaint was not against the police, but against the inequality of the assessment by which they were paid. It was a most efficient, and, in the metropolis, well managed force.

Sir W. JOLIFFE suggested some alterations in the constitution and disposition of the force.

Mr. HUME thought the manner of paying the force ought to be inquired into; but was of opinion the noble Lord ought to satisfy himself with moving for returns with the intention of renewing the present motion in the next session, when he hoped the Government would agree to it.

Sir DE LACY EVANS pointed to the unfairness of collecting a 6d. rate, where 2d. or 3d. would be sufficient.

Sir G. GREY denied the necessity for so doing.

Sir J. W. HOGG accused Sir G. Grey of a breach of faith in withdrawing the bill for reducing the rate from 6d. to 5d., and reminded Mr. Brotherton that the police of the metropolis were detached from thence to any part of England on an emergency arising.

Sir G. GREY replied that, when such was the case, their expenses were paid by the places to which they were sent. Measures had been taken lately to equalise the rate over the various parishes in the metropolis.

After a few words from Mr. THORNTON and Lord R. GROSVENOR, who supported the motion, but not on the grounds advanced by the noble mover, and a reply from Lord D. STUART, the House divided, when the motion was negatived by a majority of 109; the numbers being 28 to 137.

THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR, having declined to accede to the requests made to him, to postpone his motion in favour of the bringing on of the adjourned debate on the state of the nation, proceeded, in a speech illustrative of the existing defects in the constitution of the House of Commons, as not representing the wants and wishes of the people, and in favour of their Charter, to move—"That this House, recognising the great principle that labour is the source of all wealth, that the people are the only legitimate source of power, that the labourer should be the first partaker of the fruits of his own industry, that taxation without representation is tyranny, and should be resisted, and believing that the resources of the country would be best developed by laws made by representatives chosen by the labouring classes in conjunction with those who live by other industrial pursuits; that (in recognition of the above great truths) this House adopts the principles embodied in the document entitled the People's Charter, namely, annual elections, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, equal electoral districts, no property qualification, and payment of members."

Mr. S. CRAWFORD seconded the motion.

Colonel THOMPSON, in support of the motion, detailed what he termed his wide and diverse views on the subject.

Mr. HUME also supported the motion, expressing his hope that the time was

coming when the middle class of electors, seeing that all measures were now rejected which had for their object a reduction of the national expenditure, and the promotion of good government, would demand a change in the constitution of that House, and called upon the noble Lord, ere it was too late, to do justice to the people at large by bringing them within the pale of the constitution.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL stated the reasons why, on general principles, he objected to some points of the charter, but expressed his desire that large batches of intelligent men who were now excluded from the exercise of political rights should have the franchise extended to them.

Mr. G. THOMPSON quoted Lord J. Russell's observations of 1837 in order to show that, on the part of the noble Lord, there was a firm and pertinacious resistance to every proposition introduced for, in the slightest degree, extending the just rights of the people; and, after referring to the state of the representation in various boroughs, expressed his belief that the Constitution would be best maintained in its integrity when the people were fairly represented in that house; and he should therefore vote, without committing himself to the details, for the resolution before the House, in the hope that it would lead to some practical result.

Mr. CAMPBELL, on the ground that the masses were most interested in the stability of the institutions of their country, thought the House would be justified in rejecting the motion.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD, as one of those who had signed the document on which the Charter was founded, avowed his firm conviction to be that the principles of the Charter were the only ones on which the liberties of the people could be secured.

Sir G. STRICKLAND, as an old and consistent reformer, stated the reasons why he could not support the motion.

Mr. W. J. FOX took a historical review of the representative system, and concluded by observing that he supported the motion on the simple principle, without reference to this or that point of the Charter, that the people were entitled to this extensive enlargement of the existing basis of the elective franchise.

Lord J. RUSSELL replied to the arguments of Mr. G. THOMPSON, as to his expressed opinions in 1837, referred to the defective state of some portions of the representative system, which he had never denied, referred to the various points of the Charter in detail, and the labour question, to the state of France and the results consequent upon universal suffrage there, made some admissions as to its extension in this country, and concluded by stating that he must oppose the proposition before the House, conceiving that if adopted it would tend to produce the greatest evils, and that they were in the enjoyment of benefits which if they lightly parted with they would deserve to be deemed the most foolish and unwise nation on the face of the earth.

Mr. MUNZ could not support the motion, but said there was a great deal which ought to be given to the people, and which, if it were not given, they would take.

After a reply from Mr. O'CONNOR, the House divided, when the motion was negatived by a majority of 209, the numbers being 13 to 222.

SALE OF BREAD.

Mr. BANKES moved that the House go into committee for the purpose of considering the mode of preventing frauds in the sale of bread.

After a discussion the House divided, when the motion was carried by a majority of 54, the numbers being 91 to 37; when the House went into committee, a resolution was considered and agreed to; and, on the House resuming, leave was given to bring in the bill.

THE SCOTCH AND IRISH MAILS.

Mr. KEAR moved for a select committee to inquire into the expediency of the proposed alterations as regarded the transmission of the mails between the south-west of Scotland and the north of Ireland, which motion, on a division, was negatived by a majority of 7, the numbers being 37 to 44.

BRIBERY.

Mr. BUTLER called the attention of the House to the special reports and recommendation of the Lyme Regis Election Committee of last session, charging John Attwood, Esq., with bribery (then a member of this House, and subsequently unseated for bribery in his election for Harwich), and moved that the Attorney-General be directed to prosecute Mr. Attwood and his agents for the alleged cases of bribery and corruption at Lyme Regis and Harwich.

Major BEEBESFORD opposed the motion, as did also

Sir GEORGE GREY, who said, inasmuch as the committee had not recommended a prosecution, he very much doubted whether, if instituted, it could be maintained.

On a division, the motion was negatived by a majority of 43, the numbers being 43 to 6.—Adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House assembled at noon, and sat to six o'clock.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

Having gone into committee on the Marriages Bill, Mr. HOPE, in the absence of Mr. Roundell Palmer, moved the substitution of the following clause for the third clause of the bill, viz.:—"That nothing in this act contained shall be deemed or construed in any civil or ecclesiastical court of the realm to alter, or in any wise affect, any doctrine, canon, or law ecclesiastical, of the United Church of England and Ireland, or of the Church of Scotland, whereby the degrees of consanguinity and affinity, within which marriage is now held to be prohibited by the doctrine and discipline of the same churches respectively, are settled or defined; and no clergyman, minister, or officer of either of the said churches shall be required, or authorised, by virtue of this act, to solemnise, or grant any licence for solemnising, any marriage contrary to the doctrine or discipline of the church of which he is such clergyman, minister, or officer; nor any such clergyman, minister, or officer who may hereafter solemnise, or grant any licence for solemnising, any such marriage, be exempted, by virtue of this act, from any spiritual or ecclesiastical censure or punishment to which he would by law be subject if this act had not been passed."

A lengthened discussion followed, after which the clause was negatived without a division.

Mr. F. MAULE moved the insertion of a clause to exempt Scotland from the operation of the bill.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL moved an amendment, that Ireland as well as Scotland should be exempted.

Mr. F. MAULE acquiesced in the amendment, and the Committee divided on the amended clause.—For the clause exempting Ireland and Scotland, 66; against it, 119: majority against the clause, 53.

The bill finally passed through Committee.

COPYHOLD ENFRANCHISEMENT.

Mr. AGLIOSBY moved the commitment of the Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill. Mr. CHRISTOPHER opposed the bill, and moved, as an amendment, that it be committed that day three months.

After a short discussion, the House divided.—For going into committee, 60; against it, 71: majority against the bill, 11. The bill was therefore thrown out.

MINES AND COLLIERIES.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved the second reading of the Mines and Collieries Bill, the object of which, he said, was to protect, by legislative interference, the lives of persons working in mines and collieries.

Mr. HUME seconded the motion.

Sir G. GREY said a bill for the purpose of ensuring proper inspection of mines and collieries was in preparation by the Government, and would be introduced during the present session. He objected to the hon. member's bill, because the system of inspection provided by it was too expensive, and the interference proposed greater than was required.

Mr. LACY considered the bill so impracticable and mischievous, that he could not avoid moving, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day three months.

Mr. MCGEE seconded the amendment.

Lord LINCOLN recommended the withdrawal of the bill.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE insisted on a division; but, during the absence of strangers the bill was withdrawn.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ROME.

Lord BROUGHAM gave notice that, on Monday week, he should bring forward a motion on the subject of French intervention in the Roman States. He rejoiced to hear that the war was ended without any essential damage to those monuments in the safety of which the whole civilized world took interest.

AUDIT OF RAILWAY ACCOUNTS BILL.

Lord MONTEAGLE brought up the report of the Committee on this bill, with amendments. The report of the bill as amended was received, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

OATH OF SUPREMACY.

The Earl of WICKLOW presented a petition from the Earl of Clancarty, complaining that he was prevented from exercising his privileges by the oath of supremacy, as he could not, considering the policy pursued towards Roman Catholics of late years, take an oath declaring the non-existence of the authority of the Pope within this realm.

LOAN SOCIETIES BILL.

This bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock. The General Land Drainage and Improvement Company (Incorporation and Conferring of Powers) Bill was read a third time and passed.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

The House then went into Committee on this bill, and was engaged in the discussion of the remaining clauses until a few minutes past four o'clock, when, the whole bill being gone through, the House resumed, and immediately afterwards adjourned till six o'clock.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE STATE OF THE NATION.

In the evening sitting, an appeal was made to Mr. Hume to postpone his motion with respect to the Rajah of Sattara, in order to allow the adjourned debate on the State of the Nation to be proceeded with; but the hon. member declined to accede to it.

Mr. DISRAELI said, that under such circumstances it would be impossible to resume the discussion before the 31st inst. If the Government would, however, give another day for continuing the debate, he would promise on the part of his friends that every facility would be given for closing the debate, and taking the sense of the House upon that day. If the Government, who had, he admitted, given every facility for the discussion of the question, could not give

another day, he would be compelled to move that the order for continuing the debate be discharged.

Lord J. RUSSELL was of opinion that if the adjourned debate on the hon. gentleman's motion was to be continued, it was desirable that it should be continued without delay. Under these circumstances, and at a further sacrifice of convenience, he was willing that the adjourned debate should be resumed the next day (Friday), but he must ask the House, in consequence, to sit at twelve o'clock on Monday, to take into consideration the bills relating to Scotland.

Mr. DISRAELI assented to this arrangement.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

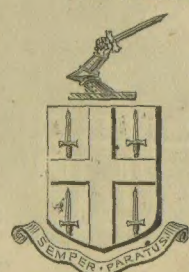
On the motion of Mr. GLADSTONE, an address to her Majesty was agreed to for an inquiry into the legality of the powers exercised by the Hudson's Bay Company in North America, under the charter of Charles II., issued in the year 1670, or in virtue of any other right or title other than those conveyed under the 43rd Geo. III., c. 138, and the 122nd Geo. IV., c. 66.

TENANT RIGHT.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL moved for leave to bring in a bill to establish by law throughout Ireland the custom of tenant right existing in the province of Ulster. In the course of the hon. gentleman's observations, the House was counted out, there being only 33 members present, at eight o'clock.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

JOHN PHILLPOTTS, ESQ., LATE M.P. FOR GLOUCESTER.



THE awfully sudden death of this gentleman occurred on the 29th ult. It appears from the evidence taken at the Coroner's inquest, that the deceased had entered one of the Waterloo omnibuses at the corner of Devonshire-street, about a quarter-past ten o'clock at night, and had travelled only as far as the Regent's-Circus, Oxford-street, when he suddenly fell on one side, and instantly expired. Mr. Phillpotts was seventy-four years of age. His father, Mr. John Phillpotts, of Gloucester, possessed a small estate in the parish of Langaren, county Hereford, which had been the property of his family for upwards of two hundred years; but in 1791 he sold his inheritance, and resided until his death in the city of Gloucester. By Sibella his wife, daughter and co-heir of Samuel Codrington Glover, of Bridgewater, he left four sons, John, of Porthgwynedd, county Cornwall, the gentleman whose sudden demise occasioned this notice; Henry, the present Bishop of Exeter; Thomas, a merchant in London; and George, Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Engineers. Mr. John Phillpotts sat in six Parliaments for the city of Gloucester, and supported the Liberal party. He was also a barrister and a magistrate for the counties of Gloucester and Cornwall. He was born in 1775, and married, in September, 1797, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Chandler, Esq., of Ashcroft House, county Gloucester, by whom he had a son, the Rev. Thomas Phillpotts, Vicar of Feock, Cornwall.

COLONEL THOMAS WEARE, K.H.

THIS highly-distinguished officer, Commandant of the Provisional Battalion at Chatham, died, deeply deplored, on the 27th ult. From his first entrance on his gallant profession he took an active part in the military operations of the time. In 1805 he served with the British and Russian army in Italy; in 1809 was engaged in the campaign of Egypt; and in 1810 participated in the capture of the Ionian Isles, being acting Engineer Officer at the siege of Santa Maura. He subsequently gained distinction on the glorious but hard-fought fields of the Peninsula, at Villa Moriel, Burgos, Osma, Vittoria, San Sebastian, Nivelle, and Bayonne.

He was only son of the late Rev. Thomas Weare, of Jesus College, Oxford, who resided and was a popular preacher in that University for many years, and who descended from the Weares of Manox and Giddis Court, co. Hereford, where, it appears, by reference to deeds, &c., they were resident previously to 1611. Colonel Weare married Ann, daughter of John Pugh, Esq., of Lowes, Radnorshire, and had a daughter—Charlotte-Maria—and two sons, Thomas-William, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford; and Henry-Edwin.

THOMAS FAIRFAX BEST, ESQ., OF WIERTON, KENT.

IT was only last week that we had to record the death of Colonel Best, of Park House, Boxley, the head of the family of which Mr. Fairfax Best was a younger member. The latter lamented and much respected gentleman died on the 30th ult., at his residence, Westbourne Terrace, aged 63. He was son and heir of the late George Best, Esq., of Chilton Park, M.P. for Rochester, by Caroline, his wife, daughter of Edward Scott, Esq., of Scott's Hall, Kent, and grandson of James Best, Esq., of Park House, by Frances his wife, daughter of Richard Shelley, Esq., of Michelgrove, Sussex.

For some years, in early life, he held a commission in the 1st Foot Guards, and at the period of his demise was a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Kent. By Margaret Ann his wife, whom he married 11th of June, 1817, and who was daughter of Joseph George Brett, Esq., of Old Brompton, he leaves four daughters.

WHIRLWIND IN NEW GRANADA.—(From a Correspondent.)

ON the 23rd of April, a violent whirlwind took place just outside the town of Medellin, New Granada, at a quarter past three o'clock in the afternoon. Our informant states that he was surprised by a loud noise resembling the rumbling of coaches; and on going to ascertain the cause, he saw a row of poplar-trees on each side of the road, some torn up by the roots, others broken asunder and carried aloft in the air, and roofs stripped off the adjoining houses. Above the scene of destruction was a large black cloud, in the midst of which was a white one, about 20 yards long, whirling round like the drum of a thrashing-machine, and, in its revolutions, taking up birds and other objects. A spacious house, not far distant, had the roof entirely torn off; a large wall and gates in front were levelled to the earth, and the trees in the grounds were torn up or stripped of their bark. At the river, the whirlwind divided the stream as into two walls. Meanwhile, the cloud changed to an elongated form, terminating in a fine point, and then disappeared.

FRENCH INTERVENTION AT ROME.

(From our own Artist.)

ROME, June 22, 1849.

WE are still besieged by Oudinot, who is battering away at the walls, and we are watching him from my studio window. We have a capital place to see all from, our house being on a hill, immediately opposite the point of attack. We can see almost every shot that is fired. The French army we cannot see, as they are hid by the wall; but we can see the shot strike the wall, and send up stones and clouds of dust. A great many shots and shells have come into the town. The Government pay two bajocchi a pound for shot that are picked up. The people intend sending a message to Oudinot to complain, as it appears some of his shot are short weight. They will play the deuce with the town if they continue their fire much longer. The heat is intense—not so hot as it will be, though, in a few months. I wish all my work were done, and the siege over. I have sent you two Sketches, which may be useful—Garibaldi's Men, and one of his Lancers carrying a despatch. They are wonderfully picturesque fellows. Those that I have done are all, more or less, portraits.

It is impossible to go on with the View of Rome until the siege is over, as they are firing about the house. I saw to-day, from my studio window, a shot or a shell go bolt into it. I hope it did not go through the drawing.

I will send you Sketches whenever I can. Write to me on the receipt of these, as I am not sure that they go; the French may, perhaps, stop them. We are all surprised here at the slow way in which Oudinot appears to be proceeding. The Romans keep up their courage well: they have all sorts of fellows in the army—Milanese, Piedmontese, Tuscans, Lombards, Poles, and even French, English, and Americans.

June 24th.—I have got two more Sketches for you. The large one is a view from the top of a house. The French had entered by the breach during last night. The wall is tremendously battered the whole way from the Villa Sciarra to the Porta San Pancrazia. The French have made no fresh attack since that at the breach; they have possession of it, however, and are fortifying it; they will, perhaps, make a decisive attack to night or to-morrow. Last night they threw an immense number of shells into the town.

The other Sketch is Monte Testaccio—a Roman battery firing at the French battery.

I will send you more Sketches soon: it will be useful to understand the positions. I can say no more now, or I shall be too late for the post.

I sent you a Sketch the other day, from the Porta San Pancrazia [engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for June 23]; it is now nearly all tumbled to pieces.

[The Sketches named in our Correspondent's letter reached us too late to be engraved this week, but will appear in our next. The View of Rome to which our Artist refers is that already announced for publication in our Journal for June 23, as a Frontispiece to Vol. XV.]

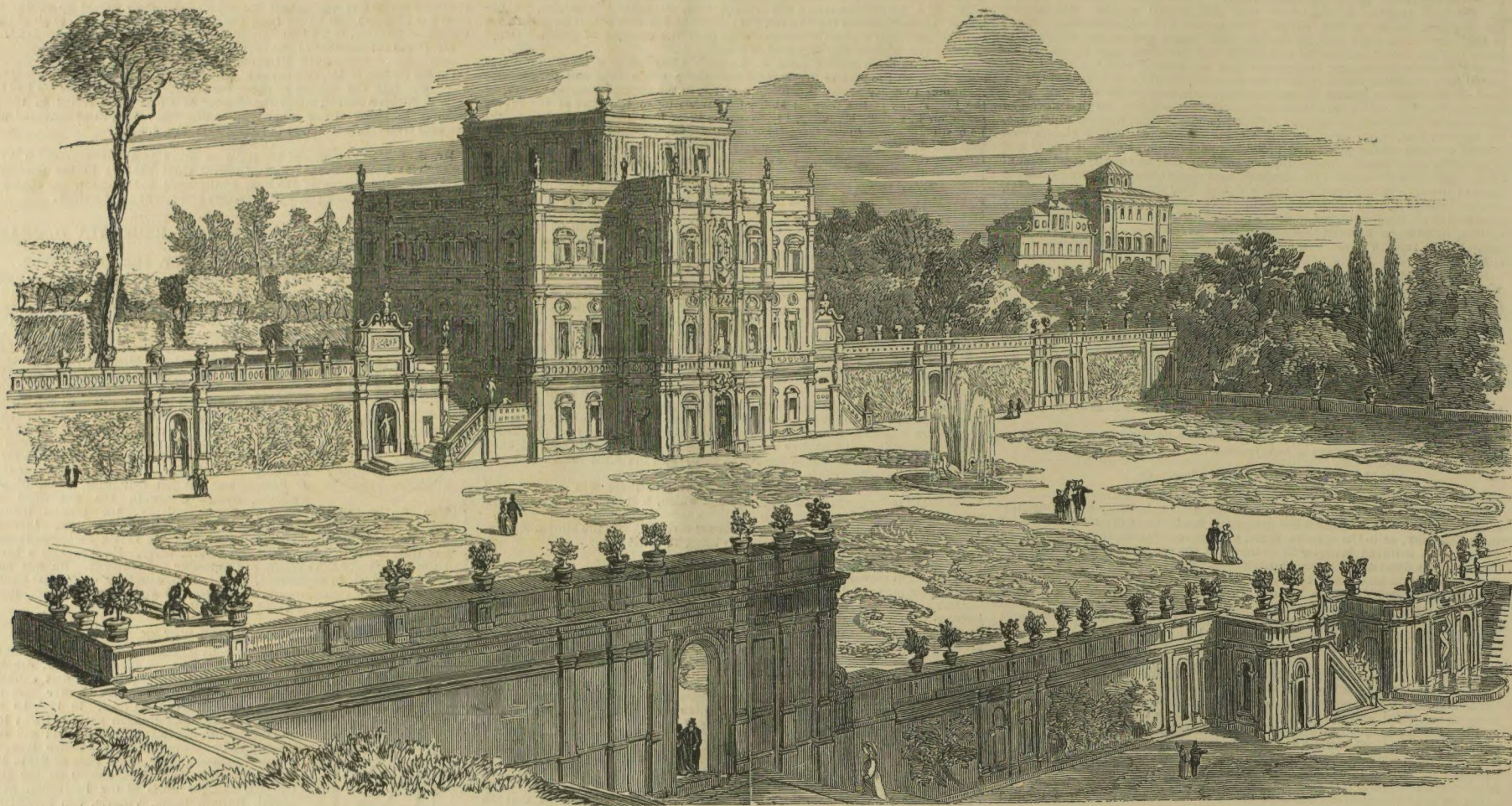
ROME.—Hostilities at Rome have at length been brought to a close, and fortunately without the horrors of an assault or bombardment. This happy result was achieved on the 30th ult., at the express desire of the Roman Constituent Assembly, all further resistance being deemed useless. A deputation immediately waited upon General Oudinot, in order to arrange the terms of submission.

The following is a copy of General Oudinot's despatch communicating this important intelligence to the French Government:—

"On the 30th of June the Roman Constituent Assembly passed a decree in the following terms:—

"The Assembly ceases a defence which has become impossible, and remains at its post. It charges the Triumvirate with the execution of the present decree."

FRENCH INTERVENTION AT ROME.



VILLA PAMFILI DORIA, WITH THE VILLAS CORSINI AND FERRONI.

"At the same time, the Commander-in-Chief of the Roman army demanded, at seven o'clock, a suspension of hostilities, and announced the prompt arrival at the French head-quarters of a deputation of the Municipality of Rome."

Previous to the state of things here mentioned, the siege operations had been carried on so vigorously by the French, that the Roman soldiers began to lose spirit and become disorganized, the carabinieri and others refusing to perform any other duty than act as the police of the city, and protect the Romans from the violent friendship of the foreign bands within the walls. In order to recall the flagging enthusiasm, a grand Republican procession, at the head of which marched the Princess Belgioioso, was got up in the city, with a view to excite the population to resist to the last. The Princess wore a Phrygian cap, and a black silk gown decorated with red ribbons, and harangued the people as she advanced. She was followed by two Frenchmen, who each carried a red flag with revolutionary devices, by Mazzini, Garibaldi, Avezzana, &c. The effect of the demonstration, however, did not respond to the expectation of the revolutionists, the population viewing the exhibition with indifference, if not disgust.

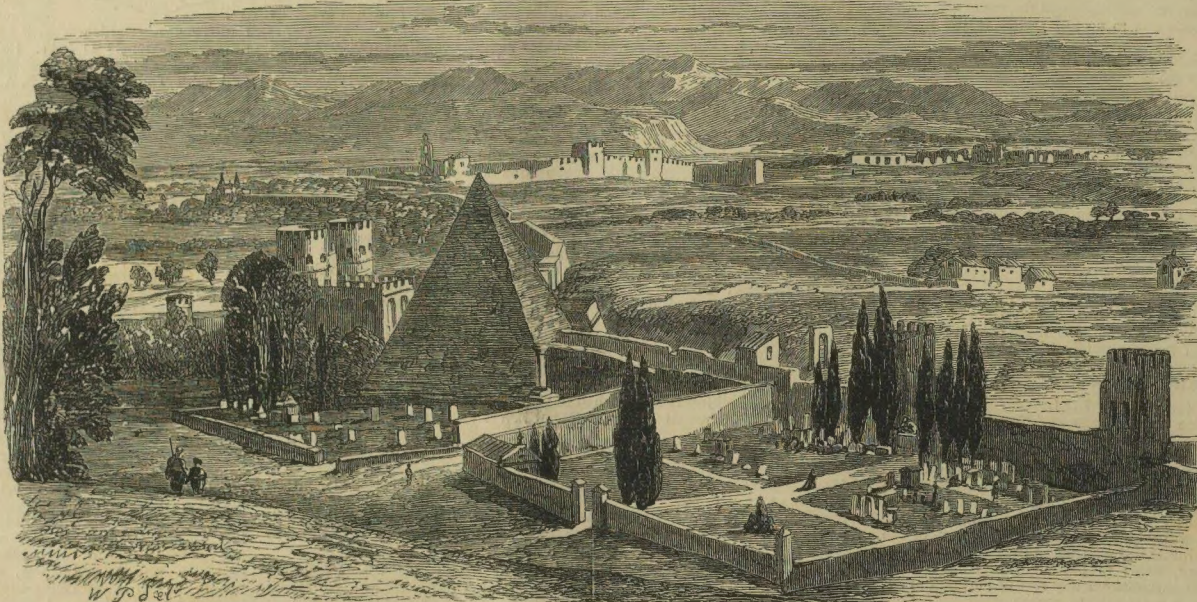
So far back as the 23rd ult. a capitulation was seriously entertained by the majority of the Assembly, but they were deterred from making a proposition of

that nature by three or four of the minority, who had spoken strongly in condemnation of it. The inhabitants are described as being much incensed at the prolongation of the war.

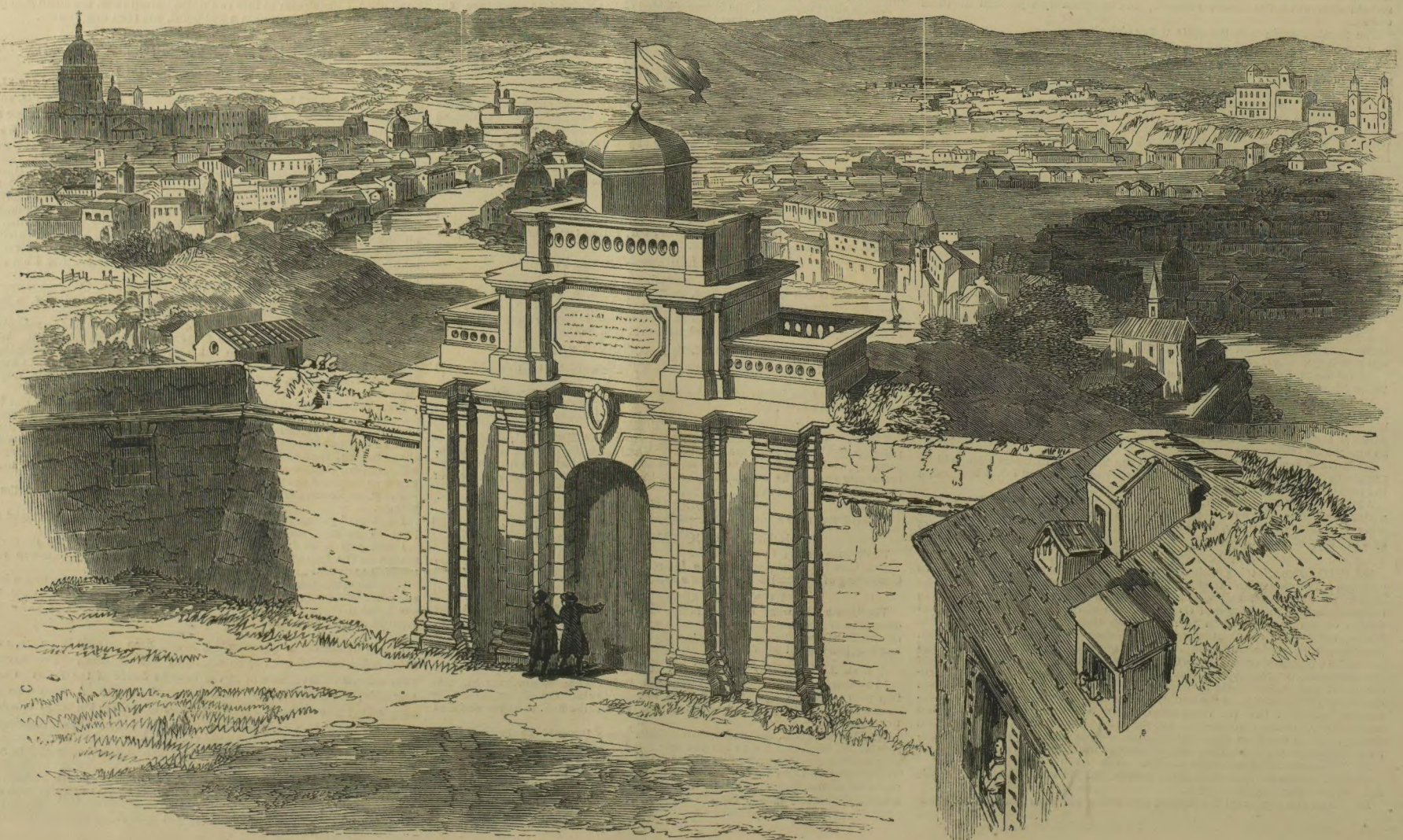
THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Engravings show prominent points in the scene of attack. In the first view, the *Villa Pamfili Doria* is seen. This palace itself is, externally, almost entirely encrusted with antique reliefs which give it an air of elaborate magnificence; but one cannot help regretting that such precious works of art should be exposed to the injuries of the weather; the situation, too, is very unhealthy. In the same view, also, are shown the *Corsini* and *Ferroni Villas*.

The Protestant Burial-ground lies near the Gate of St. Paolo, on the Via Laurentina and Ostiensis, and is peculiarly interesting to Englishmen, from its containing the remains of many of their countrymen. The ashes of the poet Shelley are interred here, close to the remains of his friend and brother poet, Keats. Shelley's tomb bears an inscription written by Trelawney. Close to the Protestant ground is seen the pyramid of Caius Cestius, nearly as perfect as in the year in 330 days of which it was built, according to the testament of Cestius, as narrated in the inscription. The *Porta San Pancrazia*, one of the main points of attack, is next shown, with a panoramic view of this portion of the city.



PROTESTANT BURIAL-GROUND PORTA SAN PAOLO.



PORTA SAN PANCRAZIA.

THE NATIONAL EXPOSITION AT PARIS.

THE Expositions of National Industry in Paris date from upwards of half a century since, or 1797, when the idea of such a display originated with the Marquis d'Avèze, then appointed by the Minister of the Interior to the office of Commissioner of the National Manufactures of Sevres, of the Gobelins Tapestry, and of the Savonnerie. In a series of *fêtes* at St. Cloud, given by the Marquis, to which manufacturers were invited to forward goods for sale, the subject was gradually brought under the public notice. Arrangements were completed for opening the Exposition, when the Marquis was compelled, by "the proscription," to leave Paris. The enlightened Minister, François de Neufchâteau, to whom M. d'Avèze had originally communicated his scheme, lost no time in organising the same kind of exhibition as a national undertaking, which was held in the Champ de Mars. The second Exposition took place under the Consulate, in the year 1801; the next in 1802, 1806, 1819, 1823, 1827, 1831, 1839, and 1844. We have now to notice the Exposition of the present year 1849, nominally opened on the 4th of June, though in a very incomplete state



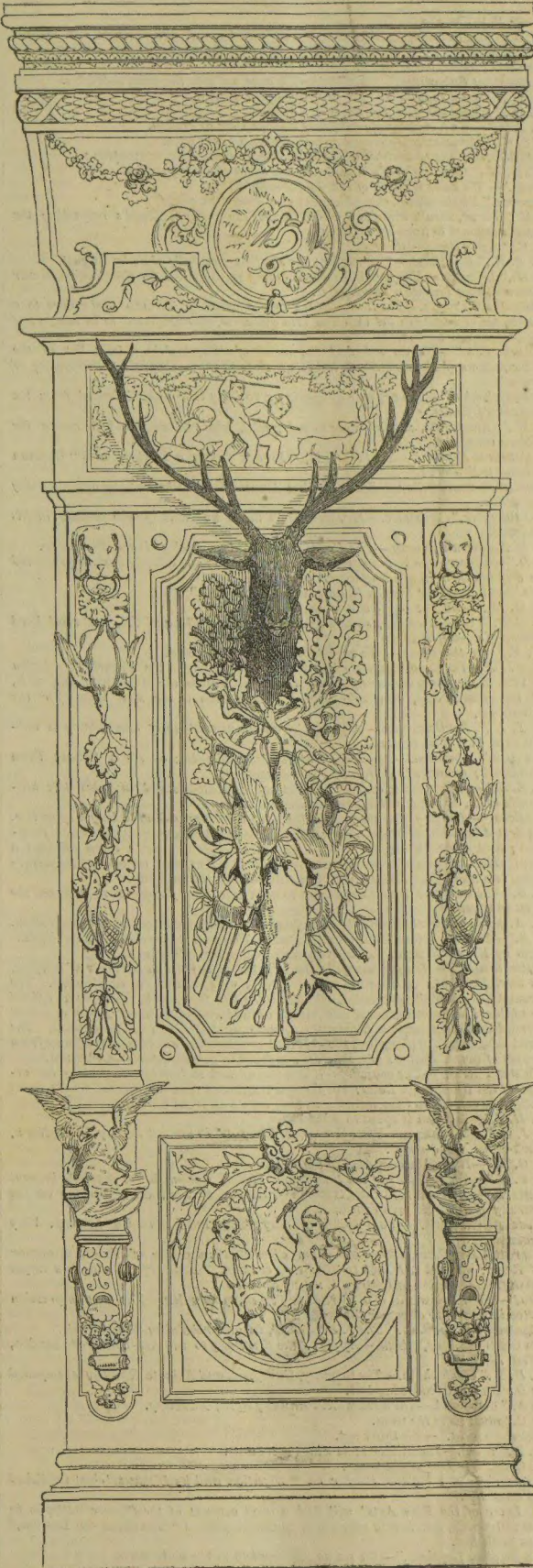
SAXOPHONE.

"In spite of circumstances most adverse to success," says the *Journal of Design*, "the Exposition of this year presents a larger development than any of its predecessors. There is every reason to believe that the number of the exhibitors will amount to at least four thousand five hundred. The building is erected of wood entirely, and the materials of which it is composed remain the property of the contractor, to whom it is said to have cost 900,000 francs! It consists of two enormous longitudinal galleries, about 800 feet long by 90 broad, and of four transverse, which enclose three court-yards: the central one containing flowers, fountains, horticultural implements, and ornaments of all kinds; the two lateral, one a reservoir of water in case of fire, and the other a collection of large iron-castings and metal-work. In addition to all this space, an enormous, still more temporary building has been provided, to receive the objects connected with agriculture, which this year are exposed for the first time."

The situation of this great temple of industry is one of the pleasantest and most accessible parts of the Champs Elysées. The exhibition is peculiarly rich in metal works, ribbons, silks, lace, Mulhansen and other garment prints, paper-hangings, and furniture.

We have engraved three specimens, from sketches by our own Artist. The panel of which we give a representation is in *carton pierre*, and fabricated by Cruchet. The style makes it well adapted for a hall or a room in a hunting-box. The symbols of the chase in the panels, and the groups of game, fish, &c., pendants by the sides of and in the central compartment, are skilfully disposed and admirably worked out.

The "Sword dedicated to French Patriotism," by Alexandre Gueyton, is of an extremely tasteful design; the groups of figures upon it reminding us of the

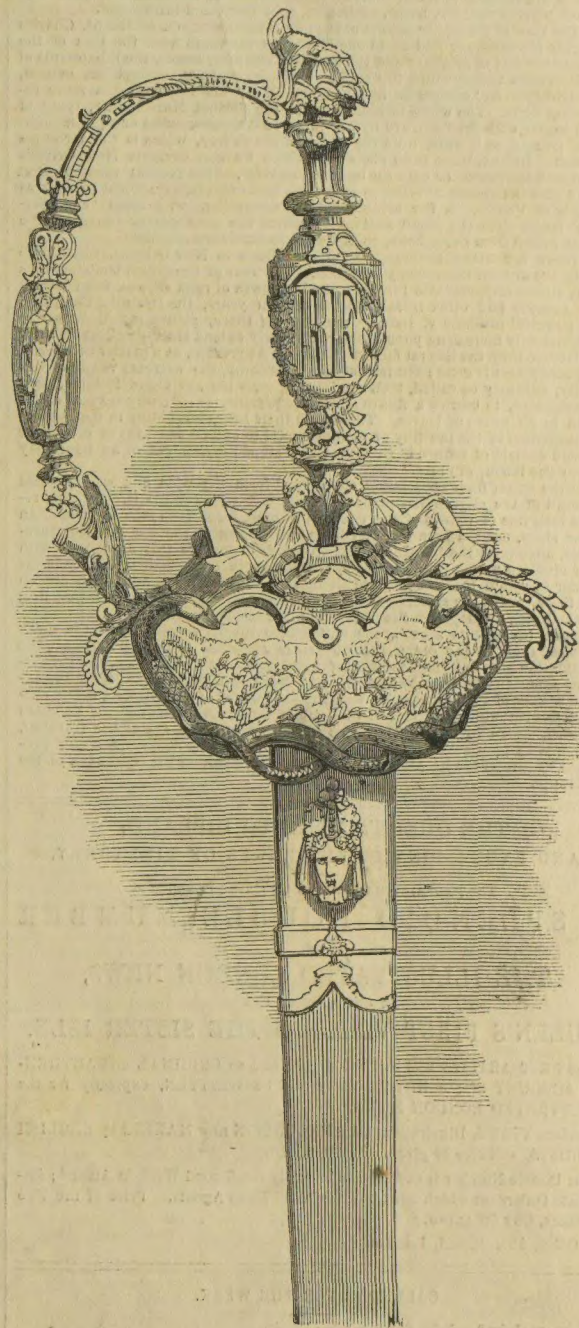


PANEL IN CARTON PIERRE.

skilful armourers of the sixteenth century, being somewhat, indeed, in the school of Cellin'.

Our third illustration represents a new Musical Instrument, the invention of M. Saxe, whose fame is already known in this branch of art; it is appropriately named after the inventor—the *Saxophone*.

The specimens of stained glass are not remarkable, either for design or execution, or even for colour, being merely of average merit, and far inferior, in point of richness of colour, to what might have been expected.



SWORD DEDICATED TO FRENCH PATRIOTISM.

Many of the carpets exhibit the want of propriety so often presented in such abrics; amongst them, however, is one of singular inappropriateness—it represents masses of foliage of trees, and between the branches distant trees are observable. Few of the designers for carpets apparently bear in mind the perfect flatness such things should properly show, and represent ornaments and patterns as if in relief, as if an uneven and sculptured ground were a pleasant thing to walk on, and therefore worthy of imitation.

INUNDATION AT NEW ORLEANS.

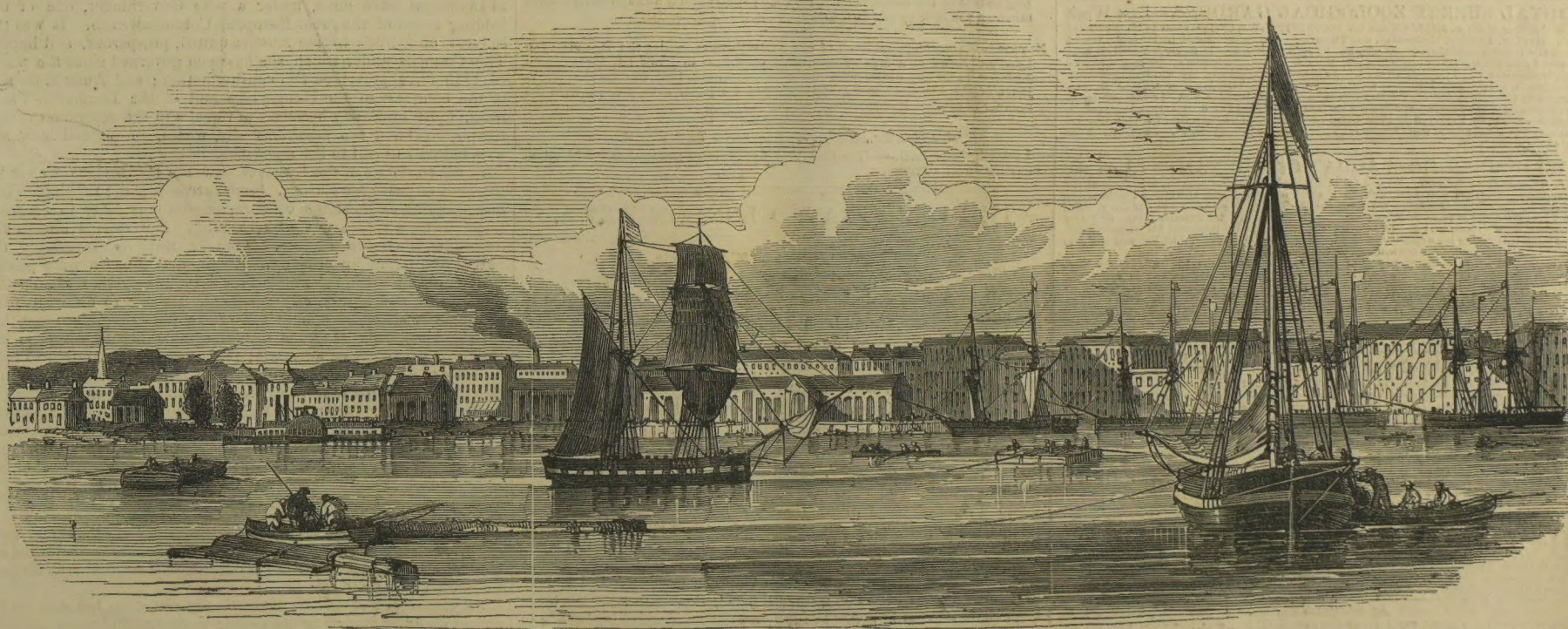
IN our Journal of the 23rd ult. we recorded the destructive floods at New Orleans. From the intelligence received from the United States, by the *Herman*, on Wednesday, we are happy to learn that the latest telegraphic report from New Orleans is to the effect that there was a fair prospect of the *crevasse* being effectually stopped in a few days, the water in the inundated districts

having already receded one foot. The city was healthy. Lime was being freely strewn along the streets lately overflowed, for the purpose of purification.

Many of our readers will have become acquainted with the aspect of New Orleans by means of the large panoramic paintings now exhibiting in London. We have copied the accompanying view from Banvard's picture, at the Egyptian Hall, in Piccadilly.

In the *New Orleans Picayune* of June 4 we find the following account of the appearance of the city during the catastrophe:—"New Orleans is for this once

precisely in the condition of a beleaguered town; her enemy, the giant Father of Waters, extending his lines and circumvallations slowly, but surely, around her; until, the moment having arrived when she is completely in his grasp, we may expect he will, like other scientific strategists, suddenly direct his watery columns into her very centre, and storm her in her citadel. Throwing aside metaphor, we have now, since the irruption of the river through the *Sauvé Crevasse*, water on all sides of us—in front, on our flanks, and in our rear. The semicircular form of New Orleans renders her more accessible to water, more



NEW ORLEANS, FROM BANVARD'S PANORAMA.

able to be invested by it, in the event of any breach in the level above her confines, than were her outline more direct; whilst the absence of any elevation of soil in her vicinity, and the almost imperceptible declivity of the land lying between her river face and the lake (Pontchartrain) which bounds her in the rear, enables the insidious water, when once broken loose from the bed of the Father of Waters, to spread far and wide, presenting the appearance of one vast, dull, and stagnant lake. This is just the picture which the uppermost portion of the rearwards in the Second Municipality now presents, and which cannot be content, plated without feelings of mingled awe and fear."

From the top of the St. Charles Hotel the scene of devastation is awful. Far away to the utmost extent of vision towards Carrollton, and above, leading to the lands in the vicinity of the Sauv' Crevasse, the surface of the country on the left bank of the Mississippi is one sheet of water, dotted in innumerable spots with houses, plots of verdure, barns, outhouses, lofty trees, and brushwood.

"The view of the upper section of the city from the cupola of the St. Charles is highly picturesque; and could one disengage his mind from the idea of the tremendous loss of property and the extent of suffering among the inhabitants of the inundated region which this sudden irruption of the Mississippi has caused, he might gaze and confess he had never beheld a more imposing, a more interesting sight. The whole of the streets in the Second Municipality, lying at right angles with the river, are now so many vast water-courses or aquatic highways, issuing, as it were, from the bosom of the swamp, which is the terminus for each. Indeed, there is no place with which we can compare New Orleans when seen landward, or with the back to the river, at the present moment, that would give the absent traveller so correct an idea of its topographical features as the city of Venice. A few bridges only are wanting, with some 'embarkations' larger than the small skiffs with which the housekeeper navigates the streets to and from terra firma, to make the resemblance complete.

"There are many strikingly beautiful objects in New Orleans, discernible amidst the present melancholy visitation. The rear of the city is bounded by a thick, almost impenetrable jungle, or undergrowth of rank shrubs, interspersed with cypress and other trees. During several years, the Draining Company, with powerful machinery, have been operating there, pioneering their way to our constantly increasing population, who yearly extend their dwellings farther and farther from the littoral face of the city. At present, as a matter of course, their occupation is gone; but far back in the swamp, the extreme verge of humanity, as it may be called, their engine-houses, wide apart and isolated, may be designated, to borrow a figure of De Tocqueville, as so many arks of civilization in an ocean of leaves. These rear their heads seemingly in melancholy contemplation of the inutility of further efforts to extend the race of men over the wild domain of nature in that direction, since the accident of an hour may destroy the labour of years."

Yet the writer finds consolation on turning from the wide and watery waste rearward of the city, to the majestic Mississippi which fronts it. He adds:—"The long line of vessels of every rate of burden, from 1000 tons to that of an oyster sloop, moored from the Lafayette line almost to the old tobacco warehouses, announces the immense commerce which connects this great port with every civilized nation throughout the globe. There is a peculiar beauty in the manner in which these vessels are distributed. Ships, barques, and briggs are on each flank, whilst the small craft of sloop, schooner, &c., and the countless fleet of steamboats, employed in the river trade, are in the centre."

Among the objects seen by the writer from his lofty point, after the noble churches, such as the old Cathedral in the Place des Armes, St. Patrick's, the Presbyterian and Methodist temples of worship, Christ Church, &c., the University of Louisiana, in Common-street, most challenged observation, from the extreme beauty of the architecture and the singularity of its position, being surrounded with water. It looked like one of those old palaces of the Venetian magnificence, which by their picturesque outlines arrest the eye of the traveller, and seem, by their solidity, to defy the hand of time and decay. Another prominent feature in the landscape is the Marine Hospital, on the right bank of the Mississippi.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND;
AND EXCURSIONS TO THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.
The PROPRIETORS have the pleasure to announce
A SPLENDID DOUBLE NUMBER
OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
TO REPRESENT THE
QUEEN'S FIRST VISIT TO THE SISTER ISLE.

The BEST ARTISTS will be ENGAGED; and an ORIGINAL and AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT of the ROYAL VISIT will be WRITTEN, expressly for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Various VIEWS, illustrative of the EXCURSION now MAKING by ENGLISH TOURISTS, will also be given.

The Double Number is expected to be ready the Second Week in August; immediate Orders for which must be given to all News Agents. Price of the Two Numbers, ONE SHILLING.

Office, 198, Strand, London.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 8.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 9.—The Bourbons restored, 1815.
TUESDAY, 10.—Length of day 16h. 14m. Sun rises 3h. 57m.; sets, 8h. 13m.
WEDNESDAY, 11.—Old St. Peter. Allbaud guillotined for shooting at Louis Philippe, 1836.
THURSDAY, 12.—Sun rises 3h. 59m.; sets, 8h. 12m.
FRIDAY, 13.—Moon's last Quarter 7h. 8m. A.M.
SATURDAY, 14.—Mrs. Siddons born at Brecknock, 1755.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 14.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M	A	M	A	M	A	M
h	m	h	m	h	m	h
3	45	4	0	4	20	4
35	4	35	4	35	5	15
5	35	5	35	5	35	6
15	5	15	6	15	6	40
7	5	7	30	7	57	18
27						

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Unparalleled success of Mr. Stocquellier's Grand Military Equestrian Spectacle.—The Scenes of the Arena, supported by the Equestrian Enchantress and the following artists:—Mdlles. Himmie, Valentine, Louise Tournaire, La Jeune Josephine, Misses Woolford, Berrand, Davidson, Avery, and La Petite Jeannette.—On TUESDAY, JULY 10th, and during the Week, the performance will commence at Seven o'clock, with the new Grand Equestrian Military Spectacle, called MOULTAN and GOOSEKAT; or, the Conquest of the Sikhs. To be succeeded by BATTY'S SCENES OF THE CIRCLE. To conclude with an interesting Melodrama, entitled THE SOLITARY OF LAMBETH; or, the Murder in St. George's Fields.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—Last Week but One of Mons. JULLIEN and his MAGNIFICENT BAND previous to his provincial tour. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. Daylight view of BADAJOZ. Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert.—Conductor, M. Jullien. Soloists, Mr. Baker, Vocalists, Miss Rowland and Mr. G. Tedder.—Solo Players, Messrs. K. J. Richardson, Collinet, Sonnaberg, George and Viotti Collins; all the usual attractive novelties of the Gardens, including Remington's Magic Aerial Bridge; concluding with the TORMING of BADAJOZ, pronounced by the Million and the Public Press to be the most life-like and stirring exhibition ever presented to the Public. Feeding the animals at 5, Concert at 6, Badajoz at half-past 9. Admittance, 1s. On Friday, July 20th, Mons. Jullien's Grand Concert. Monstre and Congress Musicals will take place at these Gardens. Tickets before the day, 2s. 6d. Admittance on the day of the Concert, 5s.

CREMORNE.—Grand AQUATIC TOURNAMENTS on the THAMES, on MONDAY NEXT, JULY 9th, and Two Following Days, in front of the River Esplanade, when will be introduced a series of novel Water Sports and Pastimes, including "Hiding at the Quintain," Walking the Oscillatory Pole, Diving at the Buoy, Duck Hunt, and a variety of feats of Natation. Here is Kjellberg, the Aquatic King, or Water Traveller, from Vienna, and the other continental Courts, will introduce his Military Exercises while performing his unparalleled feat of WALKING ON THE THAMES, and will also achieve the herculean task of drawing a Boat filled with persons. Triumphant Success of the Strolling of Mooltan. Levees of the Lilliputians—the Marchioness de la Mode, Sir Geoffrey Hudson, and Count Lilliput, who will appear in full Court Costume, surrounded by a troupe of Mammoths in Naval and Military Uniform. The other varied and attractive amusements as usual. Doors open at Three o'clock. Admittance, 1s. On Monday and Tuesday, July 23 and 24, Grand FETES at FRESCO a. NOCTURNAL GALAS in aid of the funds of the LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL. N. B.—The Gardens of Cremorne are the only Public Pleasure-Grounds open every day and evening during the week.

ROSHERVILLE GARDENS.—Admittance SIXPENCE.—These beautiful gardens, the ELYSIUM of ENGLAND, are now seen in perfection. The fetes and daily amusements as usual. Every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, there will be a brilliant display of Fireworks. Dancing in the hall at five o'clock: Baron Nathan, M. C. Military and quadrille bands. Refreshments of first-rate quality. Excursion parties liberally treated with application to the Secretary, Monument Chambers, 15, Fish-street-hill. The Steamboats call at the Rosherville-pier every half-hour.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—The Fifteenth Annual Exhibition of this Society is Now Open, at their Gallery, FIFTY-THREE, PALL-MALL, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'clock till Dusk.—Admission, 1s; Catalogue, 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

BANVARD'S true ORIGINAL PAINTING of the MISSISSIPPI.—SIPPI and MISSOURI RIVERS, exhibited, by command, to her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. Prince Albert, and Royal Household, at Windsor Castle—now open at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every morning at half-past two, evening at half-past seven. Admittance, lower seats, 2s; gallery, 1s.

RISLEY'S ORIGINAL PANORAMA of the MISSISSIPPI.—LEICESTER-SQUARE.—The Largest Painting in the World. "As a work of scenic art this Panorama is far superior to anything of the kind which has been brought across the Atlantic; while, as a work of information, it is worthy of universal patronage."—Vide Times, March 26.—Hours of Exhibition: Morning, half-past Two; Evening, Eight o'clock.—Back seats, 6d; reserved seats, 1s.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Z. W. P." Vauxhall.—No.
"W. P." New Brunswick.—The volumes of our Journal are charged 18s. each, by bound in cloth: the other charge in question is not unreasonable. We fear the Sketches will not be available.
"A Constant Subscriber." Wakefield.—We have not seen the advertisements.
"W. H." should complain to the railway superintendent.
"H. W." Islington.—The two cases are distinct.
"H. T. D."—We have already published a large View of Dublin.
"J. L. G." Manchester.—Dessert spoons are used to eat with.
"A Pedestrian" may purchase a knapsack of any dealer in portmanteaus.
"W. H. W." Chertsey.—We have not heard of the book in question.
"Leeds."—We know nothing of the Californian scheme.
"Alecias," Birmingham, should apply to an American agent.
"J. H." Derby, should write to a friend in town, to apply at Lloyd's respecting the vessel supposed to have been spoken.
"G. C." Lyme Regis.—Received.
"E. F. B." Bradford.—The Picture Exhibitions generally close by August.
"T. M." Leicester.—The flogging scene is a very unfit subject for illustration in our Journal, even had we a sketch of it.
"Philos." Edinburgh.—The Rosicrucians were a cabal of German pretenders to a knowledge of science in the 14th and 17th centuries, who professed to be masters of the philosopher's stone.
"Warrington."—We do not find the name of Wagstaff in a long list of the "Executions of Remarkable Criminals," since 1724, in Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates."
"A Shareholder."—The expense of opening a railway is usually defrayed from the company's funds.
"J. W." Limehouse, should apply to a druggist, who will compound the recipe for cholera correctly.
"A Constant Reader."—See the works, "French without a Master," and "German without a Master."
"Smaitch," Castlewellan.—See "Endless Amusement," to be had, by order, of any bookseller.
"A Subscriber." Warwick.—Mr. Green has made upwards of 400 ascents in his balloons.
"F. W." Queen's County.—His Grace the Duke, &c., Apsley House, Piccadilly.
"J. D."—Flowers are best pressed between millboard; the colours may be preserved by dipping them in spirit of wine.
"Chio."—Chapral's "French Grammar and Exercises."
"D. H. M." Halifax.—We cannot inform you.
"N. C. P." near Andover, should apply to Messrs. Tallis and Co., and read Lord Dalmen's pamphlet.
"W. F." Southampton.—We regret that we have not room.
"F. H. L."—The denomination of Mountain was applied in the French Revolution of 1792 to the party who occupied the uppermost seats in the Assembly; and it is, at the present day, similarly used. Pelargonium is the new name for the Geranium.
"Z. Y. X." Northampton.—A pamphlet on the new colony of Canterbury is published at 44s. West Strand.
"Un Ami." Aberdeen.—Application at the Colonial Office; or see a Hobart Town almanack; or write to a Hobart Town newspaper.
"X. Z. Z."—The widow of an officer would not be entitled to seal with her late husband's crest, or use a cockade in her servant's livery.
"Medicus."—The pay of a surgeon in the navy varies according to length of service. At first it is eleven shillings a day; after six years, twelve; after ten years, fourteen; and after twenty, eighteen. Assistant-surgeons receive seven shillings a day. The half-pay of a surgeon is five shillings a day, and of an assistant-surgeon, two shillings. Length of service will increase the half-pay.
"H. G."—It would be almost impossible to ascertain which family first assumed the crest in question.
"R. A. K."—The heraldic marks of cadency are seldom used beyond one generation.
"Z. B."—The late Right Hon. Charles Poulett Thomson was created Baron Sydenham by King William IV., and appointed Governor of Canada.
"Ulster Reader."—The patronage of the Herald's office rests in the Duke of Norfolk, as Earl Marshal. A situation in the office is very difficult of attainment. The promotions generally proceeded, till within the last few years, by regular official gradation; but now influence and favour control the appointments, and a junior Herald or Pursuivant is frequently placed over the heads of his seniors. The fixed salaries are trifling, but the fees and professional emoluments arising from grants of arms, changes of name, &c., amount to a considerable yearly sum.
"Waltham R. F."—The coasting trade is not opened to Foreign seamen by the repeal of the Navigation Laws; but foreign vessels can clear outwards without being obliged to employ British seamen, as they were under the old laws.
"B. H. J."—A dram is equal to 60 drops.
"J. J. B." Cheltenham.—The office of the Servants' Provident Society is at No. 8, Cork-street, Bond-street.
"F. G. R."—It shall be suggested to the author.
"S. S. B."—The architect of the Parliament House, Dublin, is not precisely known.
"Lanark."—Edward III. noble is worth from 23s. to 50s., all depending on the scarcity of type and preservation.
"Newcastle-on-Tyne."—Your coin is a penny of Edward I., struck at London. Very common.
"Barratt." Burnham, Somerset.—Your silver coin is a penny of Valens, Emperor of Rome; reigned A.D. 364 to 378; very common. Your copper coin is a Royal Irish farthing token of Charles I.; very common.
"Chio."—Your brass coin is a Nuremberg token, of no value. The wax impression is too imperfect to decipher the legend.
"Albatross" is thanked. The Sketches will, in all probability, be available.
"An Old Subscriber." Hull.—Apply to the Secretary to the Art-Union of London, West Strand.
"A. H. T." Cheltenham.—The Reading, Guildford, and Reigate Railway was opened to Dorking on Wednesday last.
"T. A." City-road.—The Government Annuity Office, Old Jewry.
"D. C." must serve the term.
"Helen Augusta."—We think not.
"D. L." Leeds.—The matter rests with the trustees.
"S. C. A." Hastings.—Received.
"Romeo."—See Langston Parker on "Digestion and its Diseases," just published by Churchill.
"A Lover of the Fine Arts" will find a good account of the Picture Galleries in the metropolis, and how to view them, in Cunningham's "Handbook for London," just published.
"An Anxious Inquirer."—We see no impropriety in the white dress.
"J. B." Frampton.—We cannot give the recommendation in question.
"T. E. E." Jersey.—There is an institution for the education of the deaf and dumb in Red Lion-square, Holborn.
"J. M."—Apply, with your MS., to a publisher—as Mr. Churton, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.
"W. M. B." York.—There have been several methods devised for converting salt water into fresh; by Lattier's distilling apparatus, for instance. A "distillation" apparatus was also patented in England in 1841.

With the present Number is GIVEN a SUPPLEMENT, containing the TITLE-PAGE and INDEXES to Vol. XIV. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; with a CHRONOLOGY of the Remarkable Events of the last Six Months.

FRENCH INTERVENTION IN ROME.—Next week we shall give Four effective Engravings of the recent conflict at Rome; from faithful and spirited Sketches taken on the spot by our own Artist.

NOTICE.—We recommend such of our Subscribers as receive the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS in a creased and dirty condition, to remit 6d. for a single Number, to be sent direct from our office: from this they will be enabled to judge of the difference in the appearance of the paper arising solely from the manner of sending it out.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.
Lamarine's Raphaël.—The Home.—Longfellow's Evangeline.—Mooltan.—The Soldier's Progress.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1849.

THE Roman National Assembly has demanded a suspension of hostilities, and has ceased from a defence which had become hopeless against the opposing forces of the French outside their walls and the near prospect of famine within. The French have by this time entered Rome, and have avoided the questionable "glory" of a sanguinary victory, and the disgraceful celebrity of destroying the classic and time-hallowed monuments of the most renowned city in the world. But, although they have thus surmounted a great difficulty, other difficulties quite as formidable are before them. The Romans themselves are far from being disposed of by the occupation of their city; and the present move having been made, there are some other players who will try their hands, and who only held aloof until France had played her pawn. Austria, Spain, and Naples will now appear upon the scene on behalf of Roman Catholic Europe; and France must either unite with them, oppose them, or withdraw. To unite with these powers in order to reimpose the antiquated barbarism of a Government of priests, and the secular dominion of the Pope upon the unwilling Romans, would be to disgrace France for ever on the page of history; to oppose them would be somewhat contradictory, after such deeds as have been perpetrated by the French

Republicans upon their brethren and imitators at Rome; and to withdraw, would be to leave the affairs of Italy to the unsatisfactory solution of the sword—a solution that only lasts for a time, and that invariably leaves the real work to be done over again. Besides, it would not suit French ideas at all, or be safe even for a Bonaparte to allow the world to say or sing, with a slight variation upon the old distich, that

Pierce Oudinot, with all his men,
Marched into Rome, and then marched out again.

To remain in Rome as the friends of the Romans seems, therefore, the policy most worthy of the French nation, and the one most likely to be pursued. It will be a confession of error; but it may prove an atonement for it; and, although such a course of proceeding may involve France in hostilities with Austria, it is not possible to get out of so false a position without some loss, either of character or of resources.

THE return of Baron Rothschild as member for the City of London, by a majority so large, and under circumstances so peculiar, cannot but expedite the settlement of the question of the admissibility of Jews to Parliament. The irritation felt and expressed, and the language indulged in by the Baron's supporters, are much to be regretted. It would have added greatly to the moral worth of the victory they have won, if it had been accompanied by a quietude of demeanour and a respectfulness of tone towards the House of Lords. The members of that illustrious assembly, in rejecting the Baron's claim to a seat in the Legislature, were as fully entitled to hold their opinion as the citizens of London were, and acted strictly within the limits of the Constitution. It is to be hoped that the future stages of this question will be signalled by the absence of the bitterness to which we allude, and that the citizens of London, if again called upon to assert what they believe to be a true principle, will respect the motives and honour the conscientious scruples of those who are opposed to them. The continuance of a contest between a portion of the constituency so large and important as that of the City of London, and an independent branch of the Legislature, is greatly to be deprecated; and it would be a source of national satisfaction if some means could be devised whereby the question at issue could be legally and peaceably decided.

Another rejection of the Jew Bill by the Lords, in the present temper of the first city of the empire, would be inconvenient, if not worse; and, with the view of preventing any further collision, a daily contemporary of much influence has suggested a mode of operation:—"The eligibility of a Jew into the House of Commons is," he says, "the question at issue. The House of Commons is alone affected by it. The Jew already may be an elector, an Alderman, a Sheriff, a Lord Mayor. All these are conceded to him. His exclusion from the House of Commons may be regarded purely as a *casus omissus* in the list of his civil qualifications. Surely, in this case, the House may pronounce upon what is reducible to a question of form. It has a precedent for admitting its members in its own or their own way. It recognised the affirmation of the Quakers in the case of Mr. Pease. Why should it not recognise the oath of the Jew in that of Mr. Rothschild? Let Mr. Rothschild advance to take the oath in the House of Commons in the same way that he would take it in Westminster Hall; and let the House pass a resolution that the oath thus taken is valid." The two cases, however, are not parallel. Our Legislature is Christian, and to Christianity Mr. Pease laid claim. Not so Mr. Rothschild; and to admit him under such a form, would be virtually to pass an act without the intervention of a co-equal and necessary branch of the Legislature. The question is embarrassing; but questions far more difficult have been brought to a satisfactory solution by the good sense of the people and the wisdom of Parliament. There can be no doubt of a similar result in the present case, more especially if the unseemly threats and disrespectful language of some of Baron Rothschild's over-zealous supporters be discontinued and abandoned. In the meantime, the question may very safely lie over. The session is nearly at an end; and the re-introduction of the Jew Bill next year will afford another opportunity for its peaceable settlement. The House of Lords will not continue the contest, should the House of Commons a third time affirm, by a decided majority, its wish that Jews should be eligible as well as electors, and that they should help to make the laws which as Sheriffs, Lord Mayor, and Magistrates, they are now called upon to administer.

THE fortress of Raab has been evacuated by the Hungarians, after a sharp siege, and is now the temporary head-quarters of the Austrian Emperor. The Hungarians are said to have retired in good order, and with all their guns and matériel; but the opposing forces which have been brought to bear against them are so many and so powerful, that we may anticipate, ere many weeks, the final suppression of the gallant attempt which that nation has made to re-establish its ancient freedom. The weak and crumbling Empire of Austria will be propped up for awhile by the armies of Russia; but support at such hands is tantamount to degradation and defeat; and Austria thus protected will soon sink into a second or third-rate power, instead of remaining, as she might have done, under a wise Government, one of the leading states of the great European Commonwealth. It was the interest of Europe to see Austria united, prosperous, and happy. The Councils under which she has been governed since the peace of 1815 have prevented this consummation; and Austria, despite of the conquest of the Hungarians and of the Lombardo-Venetians, must inevitably become the vassal and the dependant of the too powerful and too ambitious ally, whom, in an evil hour, she was induced to call to her assistance.

In the successes of the Russians over the Hungarians, we see no prospect of peace for Europe. Such successes settle nothing. They but postpone an inevitable catastrophe, and only serve to accumulate evils for a future day of reckoning. But such is always the consequence of evil courses. One injustice is invariably the parent of a numerous progeny. Russia and Austria were jointly guilty in the partition of Poland. That crime pursues them still; and Russia, that has, strictly speaking, nothing to do with Austria, cannot afford to remain neutral in the Hungarian war, lest the successes of the Magyars should compel her to disgorge the ill-gotten provinces of Sarmatia; and Austria, that ought to have nothing to do with Russia, is forced to have recourse to the unlucky assistance of that power to prevent herself from falling to pieces. The Hungarian and Italian questions cannot be permanently settled by physical force. Such a settlement may postpone, but it cannot prevent an ultimate decision in favour of the claims of those nations to self-government and constitutional freedom.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.

The accounts made up on Thursday evening, compared with those of the corresponding quarter of last year, exhibit the effect of the loss of the corn duties, and of other recent fiscal changes, in a falling-off of the Customs revenue for the quarter in round numbers of £300,000.

The postponement of the period for the payment of the hop duty has also affected the Excise revenue for the quarter to the extent of nearly £200,000; and there is a falling-off in the malt duty.

Upon the other items of the quarter's revenue there is an increase. The revenue from Stamps is again increasing; and the Assessed and Income Taxes, and the Post-office, yield more than they did last year.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, attended by the Royal suite, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence on Saturday last. The Queen of the Belgians and the Duchess of Orleans, accompanied by the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, visited her Majesty on Saturday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace.

On Sunday morning the Queen and the Prince walked in the garden of the Palace, and the Royal children took their usual exercise.

The Duchess of Kent paid a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort on Monday, before the departure of the Court for the Isle of Wight.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

The Queen and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace at ten minutes past two o'clock on Monday afternoon, for her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne, Isle of Wight. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were conducted to their carriage by the Master of the Horse, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Vice-Chamberlain, Lord Waterpark, Viscount Clifden, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Robert Boyle, and Captain Francis Seymour.

Her Majesty and the Prince were accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, and the Princess Louise, and attended by the Countess of Mount Edgumbe, Hon. Elizabeth Frederica Lennox, Major-General Bowles, Lord Alfred Paget, Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Seymour, and Mr. Birch.

The august party went in five carriages to the Nine Elms station, and left by a special train on the London and South-Western Railway for Gosport, where they arrived at twenty minutes to five o'clock. In the Royal dockyard her Majesty was received by Admiral the Hon. Sir Bladen Capel, K.C.B., the Commander-in-Chief; Rear-Admiral Prescott, C.B., &c.; Colonel Lewis, R.E., Acting Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth; Sir Edward Parry, and the usual flag and staff retinue. The tide being out, the Royal party were embarked in the state barge at the newly-made Royal stairs in the yard, and were steered by Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, G.C.H. (whom it is a pleasure to see restored to health and active service), to the Royal yacht *Fairy* in the stream, which soon after got under way for Cowes, under the usual demonstrations and ceremonies, the *Victoria* and *Albert* and the despatch boat *Elfin* following.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

The Queen and Prince, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and younger members of the Royal Family, arrived at Gosport at about twenty minutes before five p.m., on Monday, and crossed to Cowes, in the *Fairy* yacht, under the command of Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence. The august party reached Osborne about a quarter before six o'clock. Her Majesty was attended by the Countess of Mount Edgumbe, Lady in Waiting; the Hon. Miss Lennox, M'd of Honour in Waiting; the Dowager Lady Lyttelton; Miss Hildyard; Lord Alfred Paget; and Colonel Seymour, Equerry in Waiting; Major-General Bowles, and Mr. Birch.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince took their usual early walk in the grounds at Osborne. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the younger members of the Royal Family walked and rode in the park. There was no addition to the Royal dinner party on Monday.

THE PROROGATION.—We have authority to state that Parliament will be prorogued by her Majesty on the 2nd of August, should no alteration be determined upon in the meantime.

Sir Robert and Lady Peel entertained his Excellency the Austrian Minister and the Countess Colloredo, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Londonderry and Lady Adelaide Vane, the Marquis of Bath, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Lincoln, the Earl and Countess of Jersey, and Lady Clementina Villiers, the Earl Grosvenor, the Earl and Countess of Verulam, Lord Howden, Mr. F. Peel, Captain W. Peel, R.N., and a distinguished circle, at dinner on Thursday evening, at the family mansion in Whitehall Gardens.

The Duchess (Dowager) of Bedford gave her first morning party for the season on Thursday last, at Bedford Lodge, Campden Hill, Kensington. The fête was of the most brilliant character, the visitors comprising upwards of six hundred members of the fashionable world—a large proportion being the juvenile members of the aristocracy. The lodge is situated on an eminence, and commands some most picturesque views. The grounds, which were thrown open to the visitors, are very extensive, and are remarkable for the floricultural taste which they exhibit. The Duchess left nothing undone to add to the amusements of her juvenile friends. The Hungarian singers were in attendance. Punch was stationed in the middle of the lawn, and afforded no inconsiderable amusement to the children. Her Grace was honoured by the presence of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grace Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Viscount Ponsonby has left London for Vienna, to resume his diplomatic duties, after a congé of two months.

THE CLUB.—The members of the old-established literary society, known as "The Club," founded by Dr. Johnson, held their last banquet for the season on Tuesday evening, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street. In the absence of the Earl of Ellesmere, who was to have presided, the chair was occupied by the Rev. H. Milman. There were present the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Bishop of Oxford, the Dean of Westminster, Sir David Dundas, Mr. Pemberton Leigh, Colonel Leeke, Mr. Stafford, M.P., and Dr. Holland.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

The following are the subjects of the Chancellor's Prizes for the ensuing year, viz.:

Latin Verse.—Herodotus apud Olympiam musas seras recitans.
English Essay.—The ancients and moderns compared in regard to the administration of justice.

Latin Essay.—Quam ob rem tanto studiū apud Græcos servata fuerint, tanti neglectu obruta, artis poetice primordia.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize for the best composition in English verse, not limited to fifty lines, by any undergraduate who shall not have exceeded four years from the time of his matriculation. Subject, "The Niger."

The exercises to which the prizes shall have been adjudged will be repeated (after a previous rehearsal) in the theatre, upon the Commemoration Day, immediately after the Crewian oration.

The Rev. B. Jowett, M.A., Fellow of Baliol, has been nominated a Public Examiner in Literis Humanioribus, by the Junior Proctor.

CAMBRIDGE.

At a congregation holden on Tuesday last, Henry Day, of Trinity Hall, recited his English poem, which gained the Camden medal. John Daniel Williams, of Trinity College, recited his Greek ode and epigrams, which obtained Sir W. Rowne's medal. D'Arcy Wentworth Thompson, of Pembroke College, recited his Latin ode; and Francis Rewley, of St. John's College, recited the exercise which gained the Porson prize.

The Rev. R. Tatham, D.D., Master of St. John's College, has signified his willingness to grant a free site upon his ancient family estate at Bishops-wearmouth for the Hendon District Church.

Mr. G. G. Stokes, of Pembroke College, and Mr. J. Clarks, of Queen's College, have been respectively appointed deputy senior and junior Proctors.

The Professorship of Modern History is vacant by the death of Professor Smyth, of whom we last week gave a memoir. The Professorship was founded by George I. in 1724, and was held by the poet Gray from 1768 to 1771. The Queen appoints during pleasure, and the salary is £400 a year.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The annual ceremony of distributing the prizes took place on Friday, the 29th ult. The Archbishop of Canterbury delivered them to the successful candidates in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge, the Bishops of London and Lichfield, Lord Radstock, Lord Waldegrave, Mr. Bancroft (the American Minister), M. Guizot, and a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen.

PREFERMENTS.—Rev. C. Buckner, B.D., to the Rectory of West Stoke, Sussex; Rev. E. F. Gepp to the united Vicarages of High and Good Easter, Essex; the Rev. E. Goldsmith to the Rectory of Hinton-on-the-Green, Gloucestershire; the Rev. E. B. Hawshaw to the Rectory of Brampton Abbots, Hereford; the Rev. W. Horne to the Rectory of Banning, Kent; the Rev. H. Howell to be Dean Rural of Tavistock; the Rev. H. R. Wilkins to the Vicarage of Farnsfield, Nottingham.

VACANT PREFERMENT.—The Rectory of Dufton, Westmoreland, £172, with house: patron, Mr. Tufton.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The gifts presented to this society by his late Highness Ibrahim Pacha, a few months before his death, have been successfully transported from their winter quarters at Cairo to the menagerie in the Regent's-park. They arrived at Southampton, in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Indus*, with a very valuable collection, which was obtained for the society through the active interest taken in its success by her Majesty's Consul-General, the Hon. C. A. Murray. The whole assemblage of animals forms the most extensive addition ever received at one time since the foundation of the society, and includes a very instructive series of the reptiles of Egypt, which will add considerably to the attractions of that branch of the collection, which has already excited so much attention among the visitors. The gifts of his Highness consist of a fine female giraffe (the male which was to have accompanied her having died on the Nile), two leucoryx antelopes, two addax antelopes, a pair of ostriches, and a pair of camels. The collection obtained by Mr. Murray includes another female giraffe, and examples of the lion, the cheetah or hunting leopard, the large baboon of Upper Egypt (*C. hamadryas*), the flamingo, ostrich, two species of pelican, &c., making, altogether, upwards of 100 specimens. To which are to be added the gifts of the Governor of Singapore, mentioned in our last impression; and a collection of the reptiles of Portugal, presented by J. J. Forrester, Esq., of Oporto. The number of visitors to the Gardens, on Monday last, amounted to 4700.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.

Monday being the day fixed by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the nomination of a candidate to serve for the City, in the place of Mr. Baron Rothschild, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, the citizens began to flock towards Guildhall from an early hour—the interest of the election being considerably increased by the fact, which was not announced till Saturday, that Lord John Manners had been chosen by the Protectionist party to oppose the re-election of Baron Rothschild. By half-past eleven o'clock, the Guildhall was filled by a dense crowd.

Precisely at twelve o'clock the Sheriffs entered the Hall, and were followed by the candidates and their friends.

Mr. Raikes Currie proposed Baron Rothschild as a fit and proper person to represent the City in the House of Commons.

Mr. John Dillon, of the firm of Morison and Co., seconded the nomination of Baron Rothschild.

Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., proposed Lord J. Manners as the Conservative candidate for the suffrages of the citizens.

Sir Peter Laurie having seconded the motion, each of the candidates, amidst the cheers of their respective partisans, addressed the electors; a show of hands was taken, and declared to be in favour of Baron Rothschild. A poll was then demanded on behalf of Lord J. Manners, and was fixed for the next day.

The day's proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the Sheriffs. On Tuesday morning, the several polling-booths, of which there were nine, distributed in convenient localities throughout the City, exclusive of those in the Guildhall, where the liverymen alone enjoyed the privilege of recording their votes, were opened at eight o'clock, pursuant to the announcement made on the previous day. Baron Rothschild went ahead of his opponent in the first hour, and throughout the day maintained the advantage to the close. At four o'clock the numbers polled were declared to be—Baron Rothschild, 6619; Lord John Manners, 3104; Majority, 3515.

Baron Rothschild and Lord J. Manners went round the booths several times during the day, and availed themselves of these opportunities of tendering their thanks personally to their supporters.

A protest by Lord John Manners's friends was published during the day. It cautioned the electors against giving their votes to Baron Rothschild, as they would be thereby throwing them away, inasmuch as he was ineligible, because, as alleged, he had been guilty, by himself or his agents, as well of bribery as of treating and other corrupt practices, at the election of the said city held on the 29th day of July, in the year 1847; and because he did not profess "the true faith of a Christian;" and because he was, at the present time, a Government contractor.

An opinion of M. D. Hill, Q.C., was also published by the friends of Baron Rothschild, stating that his election to be a member of Parliament for the city of London would be a valid election, notwithstanding his religious faith and opinions; that such election was in no way affected by what had taken place in the House of Lords or elsewhere; that whether or not the Baron, if elected, should think it to take such oaths as would entitle him to sit and vote, did not touch the question of his right to be a member; and that any notice to the electors that their votes would be thrown away in the event of their voting for the Baron Rothschild would be nugatory, and ought not to be regarded.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF THE POLL.

On Wednesday, at one o'clock, the Sheriffs appeared on the hustings at Guildhall, for the purpose of making their official declaration of the poll, which differs slightly from that given above. There was a very numerous attendance of the friends of both parties, and several ladies, in the gallery. The hall was also densely crowded.

The Sheriff declared the numbers polled to be as follows:—

Rothschild	6619
Manners	3104
Majority	3515

Sheriff Finnis then said that the choice of the electors had fallen on Baron Lionel Nathan Rothschild, who had been duly elected to represent them in Parliament. (Loud cheers.)

The proceedings terminated by the delivery, amidst much uproar and cheering, of the speeches usual on such occasions by the successful, and unsuccessful candidates and their supporters.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

COLONIAL BANK.—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Colonial Bank was held on Tuesday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. The report of the directors showed on the debtor side the following items:—Circulation, £127,232 17s. 4d.; deposits and other liabilities, £477,626 18s. 11d.; paid-up capital, £500,000; fund to meet bad debts, £32,634 18s. 9d.; profit, £18,223 1s. 6d.; total, £1,155,717 16s. 6d. On the credit side were the following items:—Specie, £239,146 16s. 5d.; due to the bank in the colonies, on bills discounted and purchased, including those past due, £526,691 16s. 3d.; due to the bank in the colonies, on cash credits and current accounts, £177,389 13s. 4d.; due to the bank in London, on bills remitted, cash at bankers, &c., £196,661 11s.; bank premises and furniture in London and the colonies, £15,827 19s. 6d.; total, £1,155,717 16s. 6d. The report further stated, that, although there had been a diminution of profits for the half-year, a diminution which was expected, that reduction was more than compensated by a diminution of risk. The business was nevertheless going on steadily and satisfactorily. They were nearly in the same position as at the last meeting, and therefore the directors recommended the same dividend; viz. of £2 per cent. per annum—£1 per cent. for the half-year. The report was adopted, an amendment, to the effect that no dividend be declared, having met with but three supporters. A new director, in the room of Mr. Barkly, M.P., resigned, was elected in the person of Sir W. M. Townsend Farquhar, Bart.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—The seventy-fifth annual report of this eminently useful institution has been printed, and contains some interesting particulars. During the past year the committee had submitted to them 132 cases, comprising 155 persons, out of which 144 were successfully treated and recovered, and 11 were beyond recovery. One honorary gold medal and 16 honorary silver medallions were voted for cases of rescue attended by extraordinary courage and risk of life, and 22 honorary bronze medals have been awarded. The thanks of the society were presented to nine individuals, and 125 other claimants received pecuniary rewards. The total number of persons who lathed in the Serpentine throughout the year was estimated at 91,720, according to the daily returns made by the superintendent, which is a decrease below the usual average of 100,000. Twenty persons were rescued from drowning by the society's boatmen, and 14 were likewise prevented or rescued from drowning by the watchfulness of the boatmen; 34 have also been saved by the exertions of the "icemen." The total number of lives saved and restored in this country alone since the foundation, in 1774, has been upwards of 25,000. Four new stations have been added, making in the aggregate 211 stations where the society's drags are kept ready for use in case of accident. The superintendent has been engaged in taking soundings of the various depths of the water in the Serpentine, and the ornamental water in St. James's and Regent's Parks, with a view to the better security of bathers and skaters. The income of the society amounted to £1830 15s., and a trifling balance remained after defraying the expenses. The gold medal was awarded to Captain Millman, 5th Regiment, for a noble act of daring at Old Mahabourg, Mauritius, by which the lives of six persons in the same regiment were providentially preserved.

THE TITHE REDEMPTION TRUST.—On Wednesday afternoon, a meeting of the gentlemen composing this trust was held at their chambers, Lancaster-place. Lord John Manners presided, and was supported by Mr. Haggitt, M.P., the Rev. W. J. Irons, B.D., the Rev. W. W. Malet, Charles Dingwall, Esq., G. H. Drew, Esq., and other gentlemen. The objects of the association are:—1. To give to owners of alienated tithes an opportunity of restoring them in spiritual purposes for which they were originally ordained, and to assist them in so doing. 2. To apply any tithes thus restored towards relieving the spiritual destitution of the parish or chapelry whence they arise, by adding to the endowment of such parish church or chapel, or by the endowment of new districts therein, provided that no such augmentation shall be made of any benefice unless it be met with a suitable benefaction on the part of the patron. 3. To apply to Parliament to facilitate the means of accomplishing those objects: first, by rendering the mode of the reconveyance of tithes less expensive; second, by enabling persons having limited interests to impropriate tithes, to reconvey them upon adequate compensation being given; and, thirdly, by enabling owners of impropriate tithes to give them by will for the endowment of the church in the place whence they arise. It appeared, from statements laid before the meeting, that applications had been made to the trust for assistance, from Cuckfield, St. Andrew's, Droithwich, Dewsbury, Skenfrith, Oare, Studley, Llangollen, Crickhowell, St. Peter's (Derby), Little Maplestead, Coventry, Chillingham and Seavington, St. Botolph's, Abbotsham, Bilton, Allington, Great Canfield, Rackwell, Rothwell cum Orton, Hook (Kington), Ash, and Wingham. The great or small tithes, and, in many cases, both, producing an income exceeding £1,000,000 sterling, have been alienated from 4662, or nearly half of the 10,718 benefices in England and Wales. Several letters from various parts of the country, bearing upon the objects of the trust, were received and read, and a vote of thanks to Lord John Manners, for his courtesy in presiding, closed the proceedings.

LONDON DOCKS.—On Tuesday, at the half-yearly general meeting of proprietors, held at the Dock House, Princes-street, for the purpose of considering of a dividend, and electing twenty-four directors for the year ensuing, the secretary read the report of the directors for the six months ending the 31st of May last, which showed that the number of loaded ships which entered during that period was 704, of 195,309 tons; and at the corresponding date last year, 554, of 154,693 tons, being an increase of 4616 tons. The earnings of the six months were £230,246 2s. 4d., against £197,701 2s. 3d. to the same time last year; and the expenditure was £120,897 6s., against £107,518 11s. 7d. to May, 1848. This expenditure included the income-tax. The balance to the credit of profit and loss, on the 31st of May last, was £240,875 16s. 10d.; out of which the directors recommended the payment of a dividend of £2 10s. for the half-year, which would absorb £90,957 12s. 4d., leaving a balance of £149,918 4s. 6d. still in favour of the company; and it was recommended by the directors that, of that balance, £10,000 should be appropriated to the credit of the amount outstanding under the head of new works. Of the balance to the credit of profit and loss, £196,618 14s. 7d. consists of outstanding charges due to the company on goods in the warehouses, the quantity of which was, on the 31st May, 1849, 107,363 tons; 31st May, 1848, 111,524 tons. Owing to the increasing quantity of wool imported into London, the directors had found it necessary to enlarge their warehouses, and they could now show for public sale more than 8000 bales. The cost of this improvement

was £23,000.—The report was agreed to, and the dividend ordered to be paid on the 10th inst. The directors were elected by ballot, as usual.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.—On Wednesday evening a public meeting of the Metropolitan Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, for the borough of Marylebone, was held at the Princess's Theatre, Oxford-street, when a very numerous company, comprising both sexes, attended. On the platform were Sir Joshua Walsley, M.P. (the president of the association), who occupied the chair; Mr. Hume, M.P., Mr. John Williams, M.P., Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Mr. B. M. Wilcox, M.P., Mr. Feargus O'Connor, M.P., Mr. Sergeant Shee, W. Williams, Esq., J. H. Lattimore, Esq., &c. Several speeches in support of the object of the meeting were delivered, and the following resolution (the only one proposed) was unanimously agreed to:—"That the absence of a really representative House of Commons, the preponderance of class legislation, the unequal pressure of taxation, the general extravagance of the public expenditure, and the consequences of these evils engendering discontent, and threatening disorders fatal to the political and to the social prosperity of this empire, render the combination of the middle and working classes, for the attainment of the reform advocated by the Metropolitan Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, a matter of momentous importance to the State. That, as one of the most powerful means for the peaceful accomplishment of the great objects now sought to be effected, the system of the Freehold Land Societies, established for the purpose of facilitating the acquisition of forty-shilling freeholds, is calculated to work great results upon the representation of the counties; and that this meeting strongly recommends every reformer, whatever his means may be, to avail himself of the great advantages of that system."

THE PRINTERS' (COMPOSITORS AND PRESSMEN) PENSION SOCIETY.—On Wednesday a meeting of the supporters and committee of this institution, established in 1827, having for its objects the relief of aged and infirm printers and their widows, by granting yearly pensions for their support, was held at the London Tavern. The report for the past year stated that although, from the general causes which had affected all charitable institutions, the amount of the annual subscriptions had fallen to £470, being £50 less than last year, the benefits of the society have not been curtailed; on the contrary, an increase of £28 in amount had been during the year paid to pensioners, of whom there are now 56 on the funds—the males receiving £14, and widows £9, each per annum. The sum received at the last anniversary dinner, presided over by the Marquis of Northampton, was £235 10s. The balance-sheet figured the receipts by donations, legacies, subscriptions, &c., to be £1213 16s. 11d., whilst the expenditure left a balance of £66 15s. 4d. The funded property invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt was £5209 5s. 7d., producing an income of £200 a year. The anniversary dinner for the present year will take place on the 25th inst., presided over by J. A. Roebuck, Esq., M.P.

MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS' PROVIDENT AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The first annual meeting of the directors and supporters of this institution was held on Saturday (Lord Ashley, M.P., in the chair), at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's. The meeting was numerously attended by the employers and the employed in the above trades. The report of the directors expressed satisfaction at the complete organisation of the institution, and at the auspicious commencement of its operations. There were in all eighty-one members, of whom twenty-four had paid the requisite life subscriptions. There were thirty-five applications under consideration of the committee. The expenses already incurred amounted to £135 9s. 3d., and the total receipts to £2244 13s. 4d., £2000 of which was laid out in the purchase of stock in the Three per Cents. It would be necessary to raise the funds of the institution to £5000 before its operations could be safely and fully brought into play. Among the resolutions passed were votes of thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of the Society for the Aid and Benefit of Milliners and Dressmakers, for their co-operation in the formation of the present institution, and for their contribution of 100 guineas to its funds; and to an anonymous female donor of a piece of lace, worth, it was stated, some £200 or £300.

STATIONERS' AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The 10th anniversary dinner of this society took place at the London Tavern on Tuesday evening. Wm. Joynson, Esq., vice-president, in the chair. The first object of this valuable institution was to raise the sum of £10,000, and then to grant annuities to its aged and decayed members, and their widows and orphans. Previous to this meeting, the sum of £1300 was needed to complete the amount required; but by an effort worthy of the trade more, than sufficient was contributed, so that the benefits of the society are now available to those that require them.

INFANT PAUPER ASYLUM.—On Wednesday, at a public meeting of the inhabitants of St. James's, Westminster, held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, the Rector, the Rev. T. Jackson, in the chair, a sum not exceeding £5000, to be levied by a rate, was placed at the disposal of the guardians of the poor, to erect an infant orphan asylum, and obviate the necessity of farming out the pauper children chargeable to the parish.

THE DEFALCATIONS OF SIR THOMAS TURTON, BART.—On Tuesday a meeting of the sufferers, from the appropriation to his own purposes of moneys placed in the custody of the above-named gentleman, in his capacity of Registrar-General to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, Mr. Alexander in the chair, "for the purpose of considering the best course to be adopted in order to obtain compensation." The chairman stated that two or three thousand persons had been sufferers from the transaction, and not only this, but a great number of the widows and orphans of officers slain in battle had been defrauded. This was an additional motive for increased exertion. (Hear.) The Government had at present no funds out of which to afford compensation, and the East India Company disclaimed the responsibility. Their only resource was, then, the passing of a special Act of Parliament; but in order to prosecute operations with the proper degree of vigour, several hundred pounds should be contributed. The way in which he should propose to raise this sum was, by a certain percentage on the amounts claimed, and to this proposition he trusted no opposition would be offered. The Hon. Stuart Wortley, M.P., would, probably, introduce their bill next session, and, as it was a money one, it was not likely to meet with any opposition, except, perhaps, from the East India Company, and that might be overcome. Ultimately, it was resolved that a percentage of £1 on the amount of each claim should be demanded from the sufferers, by means of which it was expected to introduce a special bill to the notice of the Legislature at the commencement of next session. It would appear that the defalcation amounts to between £90,000 and £100,000.

SHERIFFS' DINNER TO THE JUDGES.—On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Alderman Finnis and Mr. Goodhart, Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, entertained her Majesty's Judges to a sumptuous banquet in the Cloth-Workers' Hall, Mincing-lane. Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Finnis occupied the chair, supported on his right by his colleague, Mr. Sheriff Goodhart. There were present, the Right Hon. Mr. Baron Parke, Hon. Mr. Justice Patteson, Hon. Mr. Justice Coleridge, Hon. Mr. Justice Cresswell, Hon. Mr. Justice Williams, Mr. Sergeant Lawes, Mr. Sergeant Channell, Mr. Sergeant Murphy, Mr. Alderman Carden, John Masterman, Esq., M.P., Wm. Cubitt, Esq., M.P., John Chevalier Cobbold, Esq., M.P., the High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire, &c. The usual loyal and constitutional toasts were proposed; and the healths of the Judges having been given by Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Finnis, who lamented the unavoidable absence of the Lord Chief Justice, who was detained by a heavy case, Mr. Baron Parke returned thanks. Several other appropriate toasts were drunk, and the company did not separate till a late hour.

THE CITY OF LONDON UNION.—On Tuesday, at a numerously attended meeting of the Board of Guardians, held in the Board-room of the Union, in Cannon-street, it was decided to issue general instructions to the members of the Board of Guardians to procure, regardless of expense, the services of the nearest medical man, so that the relief to the poor may not be wanting during the progress of the epidemic, wherever the parties may be attacked with cholera.

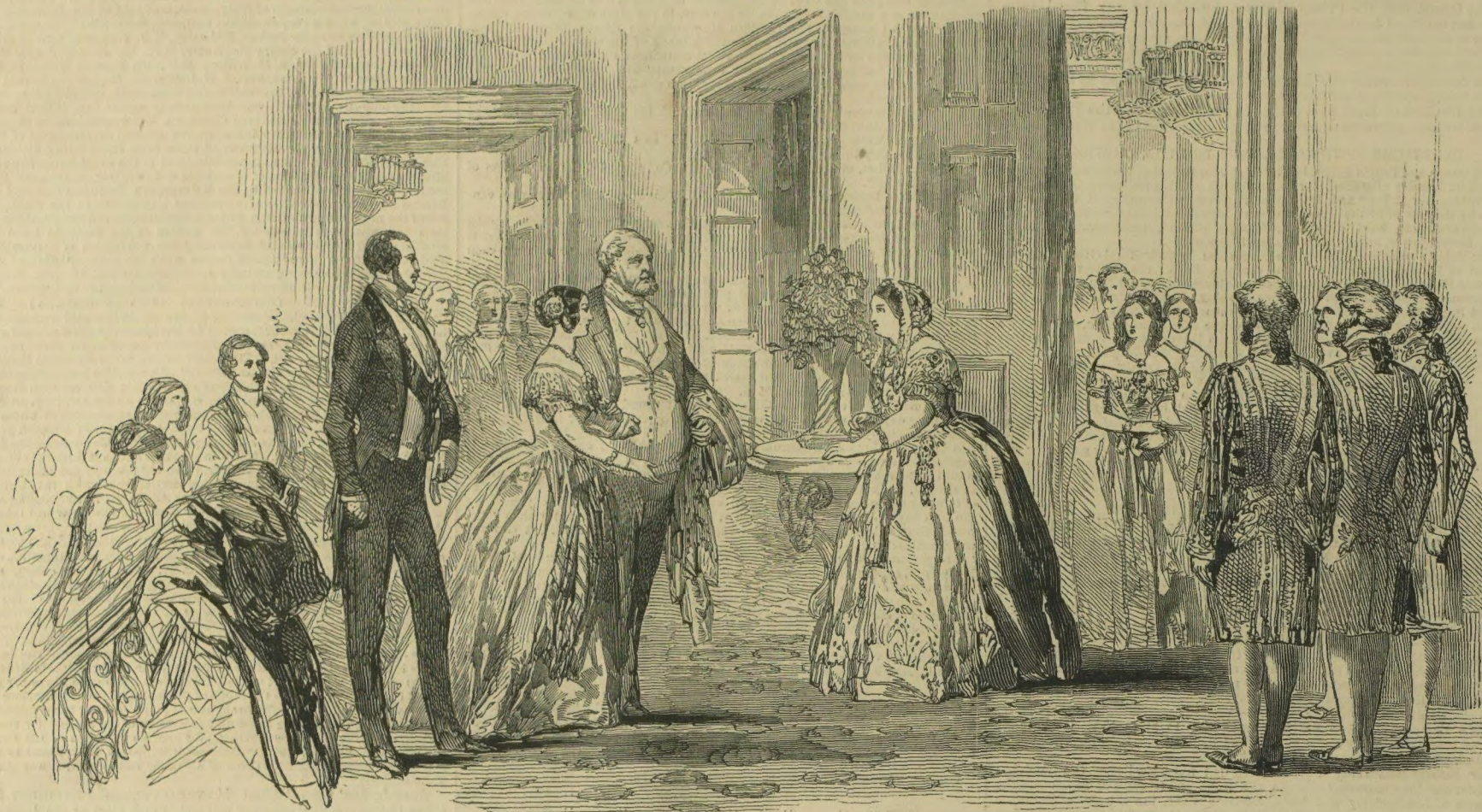
EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—On Wednesday morning information was received by the police that the auction-rooms of Messrs. Rushworth and Jarvis, Saville-row, Old Burlington-street, had been burglariously entered, and a large quantity of silver plate, valued at upwards of £500, carried off by the thieves.

THE CHOLERA.—The cholera has again broken out on board the convict ship at Woolwich, one death having occurred on Monday, and several other cases having also presented themselves.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS, &c.—The 1217 deaths registered in the week ending June 30 exhibit an excess of 254 above the weekly average of the quarter, which ends on June 30; but this unusual result is due only in part to an increased rate of mortality. The registration of a considerable portion of those deaths on which inquests were held, though they occurred at an earlier period, is not completed till the end of the quarter; a fact by which is explained the accumulation of deaths observed in the present return, from fractures, hanging, drowning, poison, burns, and some vaguely described as "natural," or "from the visitation of God." The number now returned by coroners, as caused by violence, is upwards of 80, though the weekly average is only 29; those enumerated in the table as "sudden deaths" are 46, though the average does not exceed 11; an excess, for the same reason, is found under "apoplexy," the cases returned being 42, while the average is 24. But the mortality from diseases of a tubercular nature, and from those of the organs of circulation, differs little from the average; that from diseases of the respiratory organs falls considerably under it. In the zymotic or epidemic class the increase is remarkable. Here, the deaths—which in the two previous weeks were respectively 291, 277—were last week 349, whilst the average is 198. The fatal causes in this group, which attract notice, are hooping-cough (from which there were 53 deaths), the average being 36; diarrhoea, from which there were 30, whilst the average is 12; and cholera, from which 124 are enumerated. The recent progress of this disease is shown by the weekly returns, for in four previous weeks the fatal cases were respectively 9, 22, 42, and 49. Last week it was fatal to 76 males and 48 females, of whom only 5 were under five years of age, 21 between that age and 14 years, 88 at 15 and under 60, and 10 at 60 and upwards. Few deaths from cholera in the North districts. Mr. Western, the registrar of St. James's, Clerkenwell, reports that a man died from "fever" after an illness of six days. He had lain on the floor of a miserable hovel six feet square, and within a few feet of a nuisance which accumulated and overflowed in the court. Two cases are ascribed to intemperance, two to privation, and a young man of 18 years died in St. Pancras of "phthisis," while left in a destitute condition by his father, who had deserted him. A woman died in the City-road sub-district at the advanced age of 100 years. The births during the week numbered 1551.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean height of the barometer during the week was 29.870 in. The mean temperature of the week was rather higher than the average of seven years, though under it during the last three days. It was about 5° higher than the average on Tuesday and Wednesday, and on the former day the highest in the shade was 75° 6, in the sun 100° 7. The mean temperature of the week was 60° 2.

GRAND FETE TO HER MAJESTY AT GLOUCESTER HOUSE.



THE RECEPTION OF THE QUEEN BY THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.

On Friday evening, the 29th ult., her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester gave a grand fete to the Queen, at Gloucester House, Piccadilly.

A distinguished circle were invited to meet her Majesty, at nine o'clock, and had nearly all arrived previous to the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal suite.

At twenty minutes before ten o'clock her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived, attended by the Countess of Mount Edgumbe, Lady in Waiting; the Hon. Eleanor Stanley and the Hon. Elizabeth Frederica Lennox, Maids of Honour in Waiting; Lord Waterpark, Lord in Waiting; Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Robert Boyle, Groom in Waiting; Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Equerry in Waiting; and Colonel Bouverie, Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge received the Queen on alighting from her carriage, the Master of the Horse and the Lord Chamberlain also attending at the entrance. Her Majesty took the arm of her Royal uncle; and in the entrance-hall was received by Lady Georgina Bathurst, Lady in Waiting to the Duchess of Gloucester, and by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell, Comptroller of the Household of her Royal Highness, who conducted the Queen and the Prince to the State Drawingroom, at the entrance of which her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester received her Majesty.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Princess Mary were attended by Lady Augusta Cadogan, Lady in Waiting, and Mr. Edmond Milmay, Equerry in Waiting, and were also conducted to the State Drawingroom.

The Duke of Wellington arrived early. Lord and Lady John Russell, and Sir Robert and Miss Peel, were also among the visitors.

The State Drawingroom, in which the reception took place, was covered with a magnificent carpet worked in needlework, and presented to the Duchess of Gloucester by eighty-four ladies, every lady having worked a compartment. The saloons were brilliantly lighted with handsome chandeliers and branches, and were tastefully decorated with beautiful shrubs and plants in flower.

Soon after the Queen's arrival, the Duchess of Gloucester, accompanied by her

Majesty and Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Princess Mary, descended the grand staircase, and entered the Ball-room.

Strauss' quadrille band was in attendance, in a temporary tent erected over the courtyard at the end of the apartment: the lower part of the tent had a screen formed of flowering plants. The whole was tastefully designed by Mr. Benjamin Edgington. The band, on the arrival of her Majesty, played "God save the Queen;" and, on the entrance of the august party, repeated the national anthem.

A quadrille was formed, and the ball was opened shortly before ten o'clock, her Majesty honouring the Marquis of Granby with her hand; the opposite couple being his Royal Highness the Prince Albert and her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Other quadrilles and waltzes followed. Refreshments were served in an ante-room during the evening. At twelve o'clock supper was served in the most recherche style of elegance and splendour, in the banquet-room.

Among the company present were the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, the Danish Minister and Countess de Reventlow and Mademoiselle de Reventlow, the Austrian Minister and Countess Colloredo, the Bavarian Minister and Baroness de Cetto, the Russian Minister and Baroness de Brunnow and Mademoiselle Olga de Lechner, the Netherlands Minister and Mademoiselle Schimmelpenninck, the Hanoverian Minister, the Prussian Minister and Madame Bunsen, and Mademoiselle Bunsen, Prince Metternich, Prince Schomburgk, Baron Köller, Baron Hardenburgh, and a long list of the English nobility and other personages of distinction.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

This event has now ceased to be a subject for speculation; it has been officially announced to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Lord Mayor of Dublin, in the subjoined letters:—

"Dublin Castle, June 30, 1849.

"My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, by command of the Lord-Lieutenant, the enclosed copy of a letter received from Secretary Sir George Grey, communicating her Majesty's intention to visit Ireland. His Excellency has much pleasure in making this announcement, which he feels assured will be a source of gratification to you and your fellow-citizens.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord, your obedient servant,

"T. N. REDINGTON:

"The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor."

"Whitehall, June 27, 1849.

"My Lord,—I have the satisfaction to inform your Excellency that I have received the Queen's commands to acquaint you that her Majesty hopes to be able, in the course of the present summer, to fulfil the intention, which you are aware she has long entertained, of visiting Ireland.

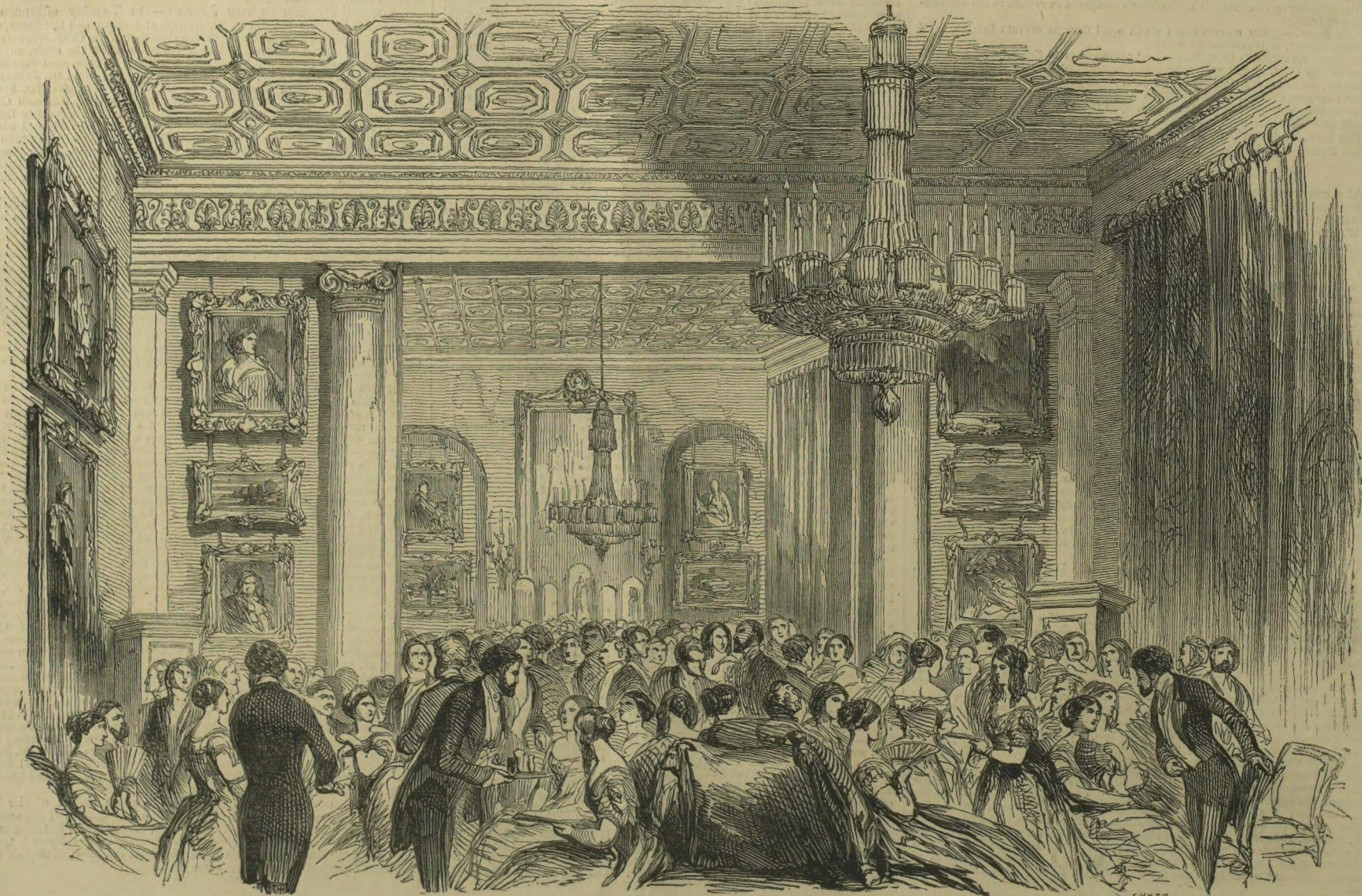
"The distress, unfortunately still prevalent in that country, precludes the Queen from visiting Dublin in state, as any large expenditure on mere ceremony would be ill timed, and inconvenient to her subjects. Yet her Majesty does not wish to let another year pass without visiting a part of her dominions with which she has for so long a time been anxious to become acquainted.

"Her Majesty, therefore, proposes to embark in the Royal yacht, and to visit, in the first instance, the Cove of Cork, and from thence to proceed along the Irish coast to Dublin. After remaining there for a few days, during which time her Majesty will be the guest of your Excellency, she will proceed along the Irish coast northward to visit Belfast, and from thence cross to Scotland. Although the precise time of her Majesty's visit cannot yet be fixed, it will probably take place as early in August as the termination of the session of Parliament will permit; and I feel assured that this announcement of her intention will be received with great satisfaction by her Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects in Ireland.

"I am, with great regard and truth, my Lord,

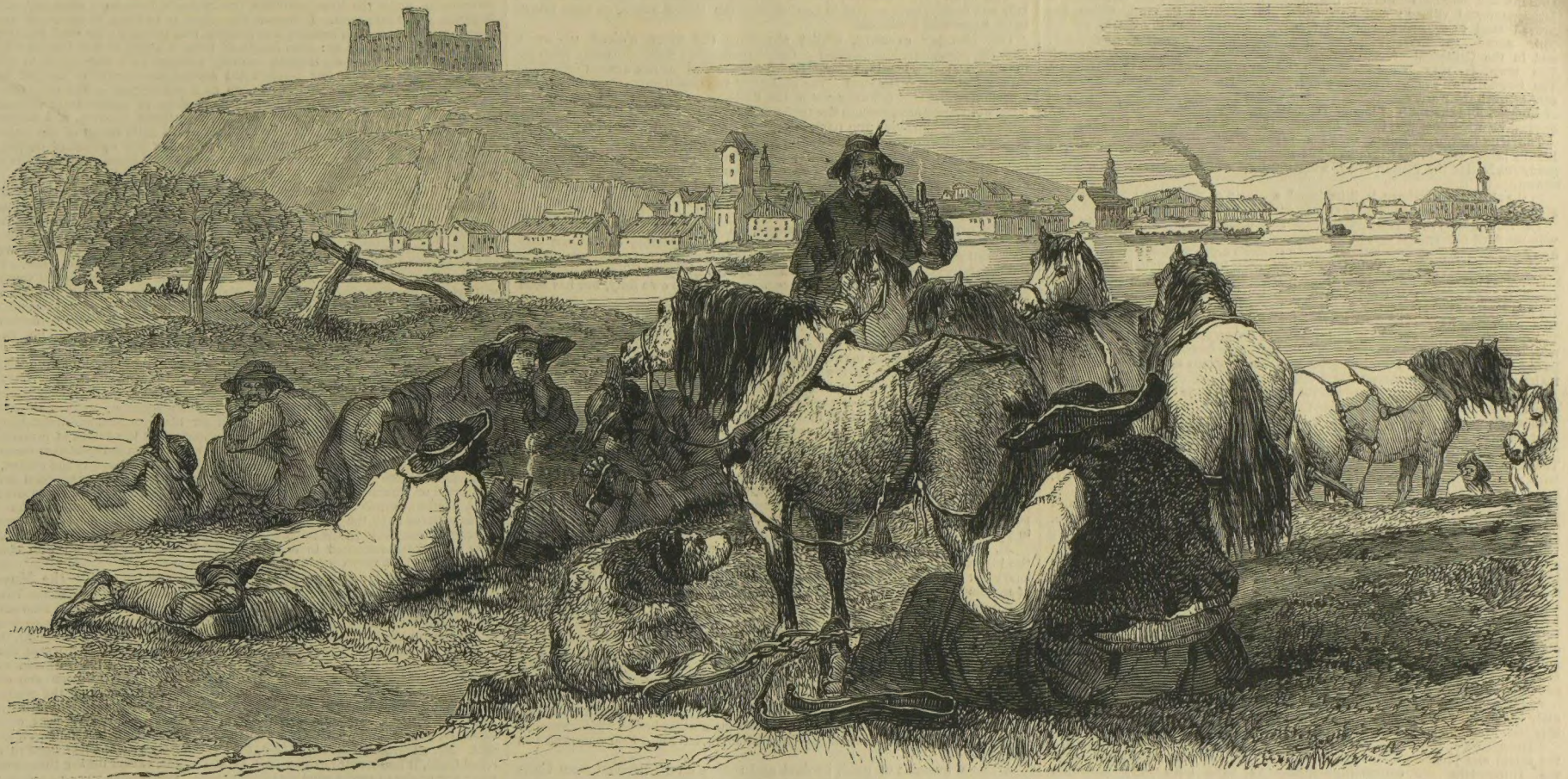
"Your Excellency's obedient servant,

"G. GREY."



FETE AT GLOUCESTER HOUSE.

S K E T C H E S I N H U N G A R Y .



HALT NEAR PRESBURG.

The kingdom of Hungary, united under the same civil Government, as determined after the peace of 1815, comprehends Hungary (Proper), Slavonia, and Croatia; to the last of which the circle of Carlstadt (previously part of Illyria) and the Hungarian littorale, or sea-coast, were annexed in 1822. The military frontier, though geographically a part of Hungary, is under a peculiar and entirely distinct form of Government.

The kingdom, within the above limits, is bounded on the north by Moravia, Silesia, and Galicia; on the east by Transylvania; on the south by the military frontier (which separates it from Turkey), and by the Gulf of Quarnero; and on the west by Illyria, Styria, Lower Austria, and Moravia.

Hungary lies almost entirely within the basin of the Danube, and is on all sides separated from its neighbours by natural boundaries. From Presburg to Skalitz it is bounded by the river March; and from Skalitz, by the Carpathian Mountains, which run in a north-east direction to Mount Trojatska, thence eastward, near the frontier of Galicia, and afterwards south-east to the vicinity of the Buckovina. From the border of Transylvania the frontier runs, with many great bends, first to the west, and then to the south, to Orsowa and Mount Allion on the Danube. On the south, from Orsowa to Essek, the Danube separates the kingdom from Servia and Slavonia; and from Spek to the Styrian frontier the Drave separates it from Slavonia and Croatia. On the west, various small rivers divide Hungary from Styria and Austria.

There is, perhaps, no country of the same extent which contains such a variety of nations as Hungary. The Magyars, or proper Hungarians, are originally an Asiatic people: there are also Wallachians, Armenians, Germans, Italian, Jews, Servians, and a medley of tribes distinguished by names not easily accommodated to English orthography or English pronunciation; Russniaks, Slovacs, Croats, Wendians, improperly called Vandals—these four and the Servians being of Slavonian origin.

The face of the country is extremely varied. The northern and western parts of the kingdom are very mountainous. The Carpathians on the north, and the Alps on the frontier south of the Danube, surround almost the whole kingdom, like a girdle, and send out numerous branches, which cover nearly thirty-three counties. These heights enclose beautiful valleys, drained by large and small rivers, verdant meadows, rich corn-fields, fruitful gardens, vineyards many leagues in extent, and vast forests. While one part of the kingdom is covered with mountains, another spreads out into interminable plains—some resembling the Pampas of South America, and others being oceans of sand like the Sahara; whilst in the mountains are innumerable caverns, many of them of great beauty.

To this brief outline of the country we append the descriptive details of the accompanying characteristic illustrations of the country and its people, now unhappily plunged into fierce contention with its powerful neighbour, Austria:—The accompanying Sketches, by a German artist, present a view of one of the principal towns of the kingdom, and three picturesque scenes of the manners and customs of the people.

Presburg lies near the seat of the war now raging, and is occupied almost exclusively by Germans and Jews; and is on the frontiers of Hungary, 46 miles



HUNGARIAN WATER-CARRIER.



HUNGARIAN SHEPHERDS.



CONVOY OF WINE, ETC., PLATTEN LAKE.

from Vienna, and 75 from Pesth. The adjoining country is healthy, and the very reverse of the Hungarian countries, properly speaking, and the country between the Danube and the Theiss, and beyond this mighty river, where frequent swamps and morasses intersect the arable land. Here, too, lies Debreczin, a large, unpaired village; and Kersketem, proverbial for its mud, which has proved fatal to so many Austrian men and horses. In the castle, on the hill, above the city of Presburg, the States formerly assembled; and in the Cathedral of St. Martin the Kings of Hungary were crowned. The town is very ancient, and pleasantly situated on the Danube. The fortifications are of secondary order. The Hungarians have, therefore, concentrated their army on the line of the Waag, near the impregnable fortress of Komorn and the walls of Raab. Of Komorn, our readers will recollect, an original view has appeared in our Journal. (See the No. for April 7, 1849.)

The HUNGARIAN WAGON shows a peculiar conveyance of the country, heavily laden with wines: it moves but slowly on its broad wheels along the sandy roads near the Platten Lake, where *chassées* and artificial roads are unknown.

In the sketch of Presburg is introduced a group of peasantry; and the two other illustrations are of a similar character.

The Hungarian peasants wear, summer and winter, their sheepskins, dressed with the wool on, except that in the summer the wool is turned outside; but every one strives to assume something of a soldier's dress, as spurs, heavy riding-boots, or hussar-jackets. The peasant on the right, in our sketch, is a shepherd reposing on his stick; he is always accompanied by powerful dogs, the dreaded enemies of the wolves; and opposite is a peasant girl carrying water. These are fine representations of the well-built, hardy race of Hungarians. The women generally have handsome faces, with an air of melancholy about them. The people, children of a wild and romantic country, have much of the fiery temper of the south, and are fierce, proud, and eager to resent an insult. They have always been reputed the best soldiers of the Austrian army, which now, by their secession, has been almost dissolved.

In the present war, the existence of the nation on the one side, and that of the dynasty of Hapsburg in Hungary on the other, are at stake. The Kings of Hungary were always elected; though, since the year 1527, the Austrians have kept the crown in their family, and in 1687 the States declared it hereditary on the Hapsburg heirs male, and at Presburg, in 1724, likewise on the heirs female. The Hungarian States, since that time, in order to maintain the right of election, have every time elected the Royal Archduke of Austria King of Hungary, some years before he succeeded to the crown of the kingdom, as heir of his predecessor. The house of Hapsburg was invested with the crown of Hungary until the last session of the National Assembly at Debreczin, wherein, after the horrible battles on the fields between the Theiss and the Danube, after the victories at Kopolna, Pesth, Gyöngyös, Waitzen, and at Gran, after the repulse of the Austrians from Pesth to Presburg, with a loss of 80,000 men, killed, captives, and deserters, Kossuth proposed to the Assembly the deposition, to use his own words, "of the perjured race of Hapsburg, having broken all laws and rights of the constitution, and attempted to complete their treason by a war of extermination against the Hungarian nation;" a proposition to which both Houses of the Hungarian Parliament unanimously assented. The language of Kossuth is an exaggerated character, which has told with the people of Hungary; for it has proved no less detrimental to the Austrians than the sabres of the Hungarian hussars. The defeat of the Hungarians cannot be achieved without exterminating a whole people of warriors.

To these few explanations, pertinent to the present war, may not inappropriately be added the following emphatic passage from *Blackwood's Magazine* for May last, which explains the actual position of the conflicting countries:—

"The nature of the relations by which Hungary is connected with Austria—the origin and progress of their present quarrel, and the objects for which the Hungarians are contending—appear to have been very generally misunderstood, not in this country only, but in a great part of Europe. Men whom we might expect to find better informed, seem to imagine that Hungary is an Austrian province in rebellion against the Emperor, and that the origin and tendency of the movement was republican. The reverse of all this is true. Hungary is not, and never was, a province of Austria; but has been, and is, both *de jure* and *de facto*, an independent kingdom. The Emperor of Austria is also King of Hungary; but, as Emperor of Austria, has neither sovereign right nor jurisdiction in Hungary. The Hungarians assert, and apparently with truth, that they took up arms to repel unprovoked aggression, and to defend their constitutional monarchy as by law established; that their objects are therefore purely conservative, and their principles monarchical; and that it is false and calumnious to accuse them of having contemplated or desired to found a republic—a form of government foreign to their sentiments, and incompatible with their social condition."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

REVIEW OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.—The Royal Artillery was reviewed on Tuesday, by Field-Marshal the Marquis of Anglesea, Master-General of the Ordnance. The whole of the corps, with the exception of those on duty, were marched to Woolwich Common, and took up their position at ten o'clock in the morning. At eleven o'clock the Marquis of Anglesea alighted from an open carriage and four at the residence of Lieut.-Gen. Downman, and proceeded to the common, where he was received with the customary honours. The Marquis wore the uniform of a General of Artillery, and was accompanied in the inspection by Lord Hardinge, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Downman, Colonel Crutenden, R.A.; Colonel Parke, C.B., Royal Marines; Brigadier Major Bingham, and a numerous staff; the corps was afterwards put through the usual evolutions of a field-day, which were performed with great rapidity and precision. After the review, the officers of the regiment entertained the noble Marquis to a sumptuous *déjeuner* in the regimental mess-room.

EXCURSION ON BOARD THE "HINDOSTAN."—Saturday last being the day appointed by the Government officers for the inspection and survey of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's large frigate-steamship *Hindostan*, the directors embraced the opportunity to exhibit her to their friends, and therefore invited a large company to Southampton, to join them on the occasion. The distinguished company were conducted, on entering, along the main deck, through double rows of servants of the ship, by the saloon stairs, to the spar deck, where wines, ices, strawberries, and cakes were placed for the refreshment of the travellers. All the company having arrived, the order was soon given to slip the moorings, and, at one o'clock precisely, the noble and stately ship swung round, and started down the Southampton Waters towards Spithead, gathering fresh speed at every revolution of her stupendous wheels. During the trip, the party, numbering about 250 guests, partook of a sumptuous collation, which was succeeded by the usual round of toasts, speeches, &c. The *Hindostan* was the first of the large class of steamers employed by the company in the Indian seas, in establishing the comprehensive plan of steam communication with India, China, &c., in which service she has been employed nearly seven years. Since her return to England she has undergone a thorough refit, and is now about to resume her station on one of the company's principal lines of steam navigation. She is 2000 tons measurement, and 520 horse-power, and, as stated in evidence given before a late parliamentary committee, is capable of being converted into a first-class steam-frigate on a short notice.

The Servants' Provident and Benevolent Society has received from his Royal Highness Prince Albert a donation of £100.

THE CAXTON MEMORIAL.—A meeting of the subscribers and the committee will be held at the Society of Arts, Adelphi, on Monday next, the 9th July, to resolve upon the course to be adopted in reference to the memorial.

The Chinese Junk was visited on Wednesday by the Duchess of Orleans, accompanied by the Duke d'Angoulême and the young Comte de Paris. These illustrious members of the ex-Royal family of France desired to preserve a strict incognito, but were recognised, with every token of respect, by the numerous French visitors on board at the time.

IRELAND.—A tourist just returned from an excursion through the western part of the county Cork, recommends travellers to visit Glengarriffe and its beautiful scenery. Their best route would be from London to Bristol, the city of Cork, Skibbereen, Bantry, Glengarriffe, suspension-bridge at Kenmare, by the Upper Lakes into Killarney. 18s. to Bristol, £1 10s. per steamer, 7s. to Bantry, and 7s. from thence to Killarney—in all, £3 2s. from London to Killarney, which, with its many other advantages, does not limit the traveller to any specific time.

HONOUR TO PHILOSOPHY.—The King of the Belgians has just presented to Mr. Robert Blakey his Majesty's Gold Medal appropriated to foreign authors of distinction, in recognition of Mr. Blakey's "History of the Philosophy of Mind," and his other works on mental science. We believe this to be the first instance of the presentation of this testimonial to a British author, and eight only have been previously distributed. It is a fine specimen of the medal—the obverse bears the effigies of King Leopold, and the reverse, "Proclamé à Bruxelles le 21 Juillet, 1831," within a wreath of oak and laurel. The value of the Medal is about £25.

ST. MARYLEBONE BANK FOR SAVINGS.—By the returns to July 5th, we learn that the open deposit accounts, and sums invested for this bank, have materially increased during the past year, the numbers being:—1848—accounts, 18,564; amount, £284,757. 1849—accounts, 19,848; amount, £301,663.

PALACE AND MARSHALLS ACCOUNTS.—By a return moved for by Lord Dudley Stuart, it appears that Sir Charles Montellou Lamb, Bart., Knt., Marshal and Judge of the Palace and Marshalsea Courts, received £714 0s. 6d. in fees during the year ending July, 1848. The other officers of the court received the following sums for the same year:—William Brent Brent, Esq., Steward and Judge, £742 16s. 4d.; Sir Henry Frederick Campbell, K.C.B., prothonotary, £780 6s. 3d.; Mr. John Churcher Hewitt, deputy-prothonotary, secondary, &c., £2814 1s. 7d.; Mr. William Ely, clerk, £143 16s. 2d.; Mr. John Churcher Hewitt, clerk, £311 19s. 6d.; Mr. Thomas Hicks, summoning officer, £118 14s. 6d.; Messrs. Joseph Miller, Thomas Hicks, and Benjamin Edward Willoughby, James Dolman, Mark Blowers Miller, Thomas Hicks, and Mark Shepherd, attorneys of the court, received respectively £740 19s. 2d., £1547 9s. 6d., £2377 19s. 4d., £1444 18s. 4d., £1349 14s., and £3537 11s. 10d. The same paper shows the sums received by these officers from July, 1838, to July, 1848, by way of compensation. The number of writs issued during the year ended July, 1848, was 6505, and the number of causes tried during the same time 1167. Of these 95 were for sums above £20. The number of causes defended was 126, and verdicts were found for the defendant in 33 out of that number.

In Paris, last week, an odd official blunder was made by an English solicitor, who, in reference to the debts of the late Bishop Luscombe, informs the public that all creditors in the kingdom of France must make application, &c., in the usual form.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Hon. Mr. Clemson, United States Minister at Belgium, and his lady and family, have arrived in London from the United States, on their return to his Excellency's mission.

On Monday evening, whilst shunting the seven o'clock up-train, after the passengers had alighted at the Euston-square Station to make room for the eight o'clock up-train, a first-class carriage ran off the line against one of the columns supporting the shed. The girders of the roof immediately broke, and a portion of the roof fell upon one of the first-class carriages. No person was hurt, but the damage done to the roof was considerable.

For a considerable time past, labourers have been employed on the site of the late Olympic Theatre, clearing away such worthless ruins as were occasioned by the recent calamitous fire; and on Saturday last the first stone of the new edifice was laid by Miss Ellen Cavell, daughter of the proprietor, in presence of the proprietor, the architect, and a large circle of private friends, including numerous persons connected with literature, the fine arts, and the drama.

A Cork weekly journal, the *Province of Munster*, has the following singular paragraph:—"Sir Richard Moore, Bart., the eldest son of the late Sir Emanuel Moore, has, we are informed, just been appointed one of our city Bridewell guard by the High Sheriff. This is indeed a strange position for the representative of one of our oldest baronetcies to occupy. What makes it the more distressing is, that his poverty has not come of his own folly, but has been entailed on him by the indiscretion of others."

There are two of the principal shipping houses in the port of Hull who at this moment have not less than 600 hands out of employ. Some of them have been in this condition weeks, and others several months, picking up precarious work, averaging from one to two days a week. The total number of unemployed able-bodied workmen in the town is about 2000.

On Monday evening a public meeting of the inhabitants of St. Pancras was held in the new vestry-rooms, King's-road, Camden Town, for the purpose of aiding the freehold land movement for the obtaining freeholds and votes in the home counties, under the auspices of the St. Pancras Freehold Land Association. Suitable resolutions were as usual agreed to.

On the 24th ult., Samuel M. Gason, Esq., assistant sub-sheriff, proceeded to the lands of Stradaivoher, near Thurles (Tipperary), accompanied by a small police force, and, under a writ of *habeas*, evicted 12 husbands, 11 wives, 6 widows, 40 children, and 19 other inmates—total, 88. The habitations of those persons who owed a large amount of rent, which they had no means whatever to pay, were all locked up by the sheriff.

M. Pfleger, the French representative who escaped to Brussels on the 13th ult., is described as a furious fanatic, who after the Revolution of February put himself at the head of an armed mob for the sake of revoking the houses of the Jews living in Alsace. He does not speak French.

An extensive engineering firm in Belfast (Messrs. M'Adam) are at present executing an order for a number of large iron houses for California.

The Earl of Buckinghamshire, the Hon. Admiral Knox, and Archdeacon Maunsell, have given their tenantry at Rathcanon, Rathmore, and Ballingaddy, in the county Limerick, 25 per cent. reduction in the rental. They also expended £1000 during the last famine in giving employment to the able-bodied labourers on their estates.

The Shannon improvement works, which consist in deepening the bed of the river, and clearing away the remains of the ancient bridge which formerly connected the provinces of Leinster and Connaught, have now 1500 men employed on them.

A large amount of gold, in dust and scales, lately arrived from California, in the steamer *Crescent City*, from Chagres to New Orleans—viz. one million of dollars!—600,000 dollars on consignment, and 400,000 dollars belonging to passengers who are miners. There were sixty vessels in the harbour of San Francisco when the mail left.

The authenticity of a letter published by a London morning paper, and which it is pretended was addressed by the President of the French Republic to General Narvaez, has been contradicted by the Paris papers from authority. The whole letter is a fabrication.

The Kilkenny and Waterford Railway works are about to be resumed.

The Bishop of Down has given £50 to the poor relief fund, west of Ireland.

Mr. Ponsonby Parker, of Kilcooley Abbey, has, through his agent, Mr. Joseph Walsh, given a month's provision to all his distressed tenants on his estates in Ballinona and Brittas, county of Waterford. He has also very kindly given green crops seeds to all his tenants, and sent dresses to his labourers.

The crops are looking splendid, and a most abundant harvest is expected throughout the United States.

By the barque *Sibella* we have dates from Adelaide, South Australia, to the 19th Feb., at which time the colony was in a high state of prosperity. Labour was in great demand and wages were high; the labourers employed in stowing the cargo of the *Sibella* received 6s. a day and their provisions.

M. Salamanca, the banker, availing himself of the recent amnesty, has, after more than a year's absence from Spain, returned to Madrid. He has visited several of the Ministers.

The cholera in South Wales has not abated its fatal virulence; the deaths continue as numerous as ever they were.

The Legislature of New York forbids the use of law Latin. A writ "*Ne exeat*" is now an order of "No go."

Jamaica accounts of the 24th of May mention the wreck of the British brigantine *Dane*, from Liverpool, bound to Vera Cruz, on the Camanas reef. Her cargo, consisting of dry goods, &c., was saved, and disposed of by auction, but the vessel was a total loss.

The *Tempo* of Naples announces the death of Cardinal Gizzi, late minister of Pius IX., on the 3d ult. at Lenola, near Gaëta.

By a paper, which bears date "War-office, June 25, 1849," it appears that a sum of £119,950 0s. 1d. is required to be voted in order to defray the excess of the army expenditure beyond the grants for the year ended on the 31st March, 1848, as shown on the annual account of army receipt and expenditure for that year.

The extensive additions and improvements which have been going on for some months past at her Majesty's Highland residence, Balmoral Castle, are now nearly completed, in anticipation of the arrival of the Sovereign and the Court. A picturesque and tasteful new approach to the Castle, which was a great desideratum, is almost finished; and the shooting lodge at Loch Muick, visited by the Queen last year, is also undergoing necessary repair and enlargement, for the convenience of her Majesty when she may direct her excursions that way.

The *Journal de Rouen* states that the quantity of merchandise for exportation transported by the Havre railroad within the last few days exceeds that of any former period. The warehouses at Havre are, it states, literally crowded with packages, and all the vessels leaving for New York have full freights.

A short time since, a vessel named the *Gian Matteo* was carried into Marseilles by a number of Poles, whom the Austrian Government were sending to the United States. The French authorities refused to allow these men to land, and the vessel then proceeded to Algiers. Here also the authorities refused to receive them, and at present the *Gian Matteo* remains in the port apart, as if in quarantine.

Pending the bill respecting the Palace Court, about to be introduced into Parliament by the Attorney-General, the four barristers who monopolise the practice of that court have forwarded a circular to the members of the House of Commons, advocating their claims to compensation in the event of the jurisdiction being abolished.

The Free Church which stood in Great Charles-street, Dublin, was totally destroyed, on the night of Friday week, owing to an explosion from the gas-pipes. A valuable library and magnificent organ were destroyed in the flames. Since the burning of the Custom House stores, some years since, there has not been so great a fire in Dublin.

The *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, which had the cholera on board, has sailed for its destination from the Cove of Cork with the political convicts, Martin and O'Doherty; a fact which has caused some surprise, as it was supposed that all the convicts would be sent together.

The Inspector-General of the Austrian post-office, Dr. John Herz, deputed by his Government to investigate the post-office system of Great Britain, has just taken his departure for Vienna. From the central position occupied by the Austrian Empire among the states of Europe, and also with reference to this country and our Eastern possessions, the question of the development and the perfection of the Austrian postal service is one of general interest and importance.

The cholera is raging in the ranks of the Austrian army in Hungary. Several officers have died of it, among whom are General Grammont and Colonel Hallavanja von den Brüdern.

In Madrid the festival of St. John (the 24th of June) is generally observed at night. This year the nocturnal holiday passed off with more than usual revelry and noise, the intense heat of the night inviting to all kinds of potations. No fewer than nineteen persons received knife wounds, in night quarrels, being three more than the average number, and in more than one case the sabre-armed civic guards, who are charged with public order, were the aggressors.

An avalanche from the summit of one of the Torridon mountains, in Ross-shire, occurred on the morning of Friday, the 15th ult. There had been heavy rain during the night; about four o'clock, the rock, which could not be less than a thousand tons weight, was detached, and came thundering down the rocky hill, driving everything before it.

At St. Petersburg, a company, under the title "*Mercurius*," is being incorporated for the purpose of establishing steamers on the Wolga, Oka, and Kama rivers, and their respective tributaries, for the conveyance of goods and passengers. The capital proposed to be raised is 750,000 silver roubles, in shares of 250 roubles each.

The *Contemporaneo*, of Rome, of the 20th ult., states that a cannon-ball has struck the celebrated "Aurora" of Guido Reni, a fresco painting; that on the same day a 36-pounder broke a piece off the cornice of the Temple of Fortune Virilis; and that considerable damage had been done by the French batteries to the churches of St. Mary of Trastevere, St. Andrea della Villa, and St. Charles of Catinari, which contained some fine frescoes of Domenichino.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BEACON ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.—During the last few days, several men, under the direction of the Trinity Board, have been employed on the Goodwin, about mid-sand. It appears the object is to force, by means of atmospheric pressure, several lengths of cylindrical iron tubes into the sand until some solid material is arrived at: each length of tube is about 10 feet long and 2½ in diameter; but although six lengths securely fastened have been made to penetrate a depth of about 60 feet beneath the surface, no foundation has yet been reached. It is in contemplation, as soon as a substratum sufficiently firm is found, to place several tubes of similar dimensions at approximate distances, and to erect a beacon thereupon. Should the attempt succeed, and sanguine expectations are entertained that it will, there exists little doubt of the important effect of a structure of this kind, in diminishing the amount of danger to shipping, on a spot proverbial for its disasters, and fatal consequences to life and property.

SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.—The reparation of the spire of this venerable cathedral is progressing, and with pleasure we announce that the inhabitants of the city were gratified on Friday week with witnessing the placing of the vane on the summit, after being down for more than twelve months.

THE CROPS.—The crops throughout the country generally look well, and promise fair for an abundant supply of food both for man and beast. The wheat crops are beginning to shoot out the ear. The present congenial weather will bring vegetation rapidly forward. We have not yet heard that there are any indications of the disease amongst the potato crops. The hay harvest has already commenced, and on good land there are heavy crops. The gardens are looking remarkably well, although the crops of apples and pears will not be so abundant as was anticipated when the trees were in bloom.

ROMAN CATHOLICITY IN BIRMINGHAM.—A new peal of five well-toned bells has been erected in one of the spires of St. Chad's Roman Catholic Cathedral, in Birmingham. When the Rev. John Moore was removed from St. Chad's to the Presidency of Oscott College, the congregation, desirous of giving to that gentleman a small tribute of respect for his great zeal and indefatigable exertions during his residence amongst them, conceived the design of presenting to him a purse of money. That, however, the rev. gentleman objected to receive; and it was resolved that a peal of five bells should be placed in the edifice, to commemorate the esteem in which Mr. Moore was held. Their erection being completed on Thursday, the 28th ult., the eve of the Feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, a festival which is held in great veneration in the Roman Catholic Church, it was ushered in by the first merry peal from the new bells. A large concourse of persons assembled in the neighbourhood of Lionel-street and Bath-street, and were not a little surprised to hear the peals, which were kept up with considerable spirit by a very competent set of ringers.

DISTRESS IN HULL.—A public meeting, convened by the Mayor, on receipt of a requisition from the principal inhabitants, was held in the Town Hall, at Hull, on Tuesday, for the purpose of adopting some means of alleviating the large and increasing amount of distress existing in that town, in consequence of the Danish blockade. J. Lee Smith, Esq., the mayor of the borough, was called to the chair, and stated that he held in his hand an authenticated document, from which it appeared that in one part of the town 2195 workmen were out of employment, and that upon these were dependent 8780 women and children; making a total of 10,975. Mr. J. Thompson, chairman of the working men's committee, presented a number of details of the suffering and distress prevalent in Hull. Mr. Alderman Gresham stated that the receipts of the butchers, bakers, and numerous other classes of tradesmen, had fallen off one-half. Mr. Alderman Jones said, that, during the forty years he had been in the retail trade, it had never been so dull as at present, except during three weeks when the cholera raged a number of years ago. Resolutions were agreed to for the formation of a relief committee and the raising of subscriptions, which the mayor headed with £50.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—Emigration still continues. The numbers now stand as follow:—First six months of 1848, 62,680; first six months of 1849, 87,443. The increase on the last month is, in round numbers, 5000 persons. The emigrants going appear to be of moderate substance. This, too, is the case in the emigration from other ports, as is shown in the case of the loss of the unfortunate vessel *Charles Bartlett*, from London to New York. Of the parties saved we find some stated to have lost, besides baggage, tools, &c., cash varying from £5, which is about the lowest, to one case in which the loss is £800. On the average, they appear to have possessed from £20 to £40 each.

Last week a miner, named Thomas Hodge, employed at Wheal Lewis Mine, St. Erth, Cornwall, fell twenty fathoms in a hard perpendicular shaft. He sustained no other injury than a few slight bruises; not a bone was broken.

Some of the mountain streams of High Furness, in which the sheep that pasture in these localities are annually washed, have this season exhibited a large number of trout lying dead beside the brink, in heaps of five or six together. This is attributed by parties resident in the district to the poisonous effect of the new material used for dipping the sheep, and which passing from the wool in process of washing impregnates the water.

It appears that the facility now offered for the conveyance of stock from the Shetlands southward has had an effect on the sale of the celebrated ponies bred in these islands. Those which would have sold for 20s. before the introduction of steamers are now generally sold at about £5; and £7, £8, and sometimes as high as £10, are given for superior animals.

IRELAND.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT.—At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation, on Monday, the town-clerk read a letter from the Lord-Lieutenant to the Lord Mayor, enclosing a communication from Sir George Grey, announcing that her Majesty will visit her Irish subjects as early in August as the termination of the present session of Parliament will permit. The Home Secretary's communication stated that, in consequence of the distress prevailing in this country, her Majesty will not visit Dublin in state; and that the Queen purposes to embark in the Royal yacht, and to visit the Cove of Cork in the first instance—thence to proceed along the Irish coast to Dublin, and, after remaining in that city for a few days as the Lord-Lieutenant's guest, to visit Belfast, and cross over from the north to Scotland.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.—The town-council of Dublin on Monday elected Mr. John Reynolds, M.P., as Lord Mayor, by a majority of 30 against 13. As the approaching visit of her Majesty is not one of state, it is supposed that the present Lord Mayor of Dublin will not be made a baronet, but that knighthood will be tendered to him.

THE DEBT OF IRELAND.—An official statement recently prepared of the debt, income, and expenditure of Ireland from the Union (1801) to 1848 inclusive, gives the following results:—Amount of the debt of Ireland at the period of the Union (redeemed and unredeemed), £27,792,975. Amount of Irish debt created and paid off from the period of the Union to the union of the British and Irish Exchequers (1817)—created, £106,809,794; paid off, £26,270,855. Increase of the unredeemed debt since 1801, £80,538,939. Amount of the Irish debt created and of the Irish debt paid off from the union of the two Exchequers to the 5th January, 1849—created, £1,065,462; paid off, £6,233,520.

PUBLIC PETITIONS.—The 57th report of the Committee of the House of Commons specifies 206 petitions for the adoption of universal suffrage, signed by 7433 persons; 520 petitions against the Marriages Bill, signed by 14,582 persons; 92 petitions for a repeal of the duty on attorneys' certificates, signed by 1176 persons; 487 petitions for agricultural relief, signed by 57,683 persons; 49 petitions for an amendment of the Poor-Law, signed by 9276 persons; 362 petitions for the protection of women, signed by 9969 persons; and 1143 petitions for referring national disputes to arbitration, signed by 209,025 persons.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S FLOWER AND FRUIT EXHIBITION.—The last floricultural *fête* announced by this society for the year was held on Wednesday, and closed a season of unprecedented prosperity. The general collections of flowers were remarkable for their freshness of appearance; they were much the same in general character as at former exhibitions, the distinguishing feature, however, being the graceful creeping plants coming into perfection about this time, such as the *allamanda*, the *kalosanthus*, and others grown over trellis-work of elegantly diversified shapes. The fruits were very fine. Among them may be noticed, as novelties in the exhibition, an interesting collection of tropical fruits from the Duchess of Northumberland's house at Slon, the only place where the gamboe, the clove, allspice, nutmeg, &c. have been cultivated with much success or to anything like perfection. The bands of the Royal Horse and the 1st and 2nd Life Guards attended the meeting, which was numerous and fashionable. Among the company present were his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Dukes of Norfolk and Beaufort, the Duchess of Beaufort, Prince and Princess Doria Pamphili, Prince Castelfidardo, &c.

SHOEMAKERS' ALMSHOUSES.—On Wednesday the foundation-stone of the almshouses about to be erected by the metropolitan master boot and shoemakers at Mortlake, as an asylum for decayed members of the trade, was laid with the customary observances, by R. Taylor, Esq., the president of the institution. The proposed erection will contain habitations for fourteen individuals. The funds, now exceeding £5000, have been subscribed entirely by persons connected with the shoe trade.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA IN THE MILLBANK PRISON.—Inquests were held on Wednesday before Mr. Bedford, in the Millbank Prison, on the bodies of four prisoners who had died therein of Asiatic cholera. Their names were James Catling, aged 16; John Donovan, aged 21; John Mountford, aged 23; and Thomas Jones, aged 13. The evidence proved that, when admitted, they were in a good state of health, but they were attacked with Asiatic cholera, of which they died. In answer to a question, Dr. Baly, the prison physician, said that the prison was unhealthy, from its being low and so near the river. Moreover, there were bone-boilers and gas-works on the opposite side of the river, and an open ditch near the prison. There had been 24 cases of cholera lately in the prison, and 14 deaths. There were at the present time three other cases, which he hoped would recover. Verdict in each case, "Death from Asiatic cholera."

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE GREENWICH REGATTA.—A scullers' match came off at Greenwich on Monday, and drew together a large concourse of spectators. The prize was competed for by six young men, inhabitants of Greenwich, and amateurs; and the amusement was prematurely brought to a close by the upsetting of one of the boats, when a young man, of the name of Salisbury, was drowned. The deceased, who was twenty-three years of age, has left a widow and three children totally unprovided for.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR JULY.

THE SCHOOL-BOY. BY DAVID COPPERFIELD.

Poor Traddles! In a tight sky-blue suit that made his arms and legs like German sausages, or roly-poly puddings, he was the merriest and most miserable of all the boys. He was always being caned—I think he was caned every day that half-year, except one holiday Monday when he was only ruler'd on both hands—and was always going to write to his uncle about it, and never did. After laying his head on the desk for a little while, he would cheer up, somehow, begin to laugh again, and draw skeletons all over his slate, before his eyes were dry. I used at first to wonder what comfort Traddles found in drawing skeletons; and for some time looked upon him as a sort of hermit, who reminded himself by those symbols of mortality that caning couldn't last for ever. But I believe he only did it because they were easy, and didn't want any features. He was very honourable, Traddles was; and held it as a solemn duty in the boys to stand by one another. He suffered for this on several occasions; and particularly once, when Steerforth laughed in church, and the beadle thought it was Traddles, and took him out. I see him now, going away in custody, despised by the congregation. He never said who was the real offender, though he smarted for it next day. He was imprisoned so many hours that he came forth with a whole churchyard-full of skeletons swarming all over his Latin Dictionary. But he had his reward. Steerforth said there was nothing of the sneak in Traddles, and we all felt that to be the highest praise. For my part, I could have gone through a good deal (though I was much less brave than Traddles, and nothing like so old) to have won such a recompense.—David Copperfield.

LINES ON A COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

A GLORIOUS amphitheatre!
A home among the hills,
Where Nature's soft soliloquy
With inspiration thrills—
Where wild flowers on each summit grow,
And cultured blossoms bloom below,
Whose scent the zephyr fills,
And circling glades of varied trees
Wave gently in the summer breeze.

I sit upon a ponderous rock
Left on the mountain's breast,
When chaos, with primeval shock,
Sprang into light and rest.
If not, then where it first hath been,
To mortal eye no trace is seen,
Nor why so roundly drest,
Except it dropp'd from upper sky,
From some great meteor rushing by.

Far from the busy world away,
As earth contain'd no strife—
As if one human family
Alone were blest with life,
This little hemisphere is ours,
With all its quietude and flowers,
Of which it is so rich;
So felt Napoleon, when he view'd
The Atlantic from his solitude.

I hear the cuckoo in the vale,
The lamb upon the lea,
The blackbird's merry strains of love
While perch'd on yonder tree;
I see the cattle graze around,
Or sport upon yon sun-lit mound,
In boisterous liberty!
While at my feet the yellow bloom
Breathes through soft lips of sweet perfume.

ANDREW PARK, in *Tait's Edinburgh Magazine*.

WRITE PLAIN.

Dr. Parr, whose hand-writing was the very abstraction of incomprehensibility, visiting the reading-room of a watering-place, happened to find among the subscribers a name which he could decipher, though few others would have been equally successful. It was that of a friend whom he had not seen for some time. Anxious to renew early impressions, he inquired of the proprietor of the rooms his friend's address. This, however, was not known; accordingly the doctor was obliged to leave his card, with his own address thereon written, or intended to be written, in that peculiar vehicle of thought which his pen was wont to employ. On the next appearance of the person for whom the card was designed, it was duly put into his hand. Delighted at the proximity of his early friend, the recipient proceeded to inquire at the talisman where its owner was to be found; but it pertinaciously refused to declare—not a letter was decipherable. Whether crescent, street, or square, was undiscoverable. Thus foiled, the reader, if we may so designate the unsuccessful attempt, had no resource save to leave his own card, with his address (as he imagined) written thereon. But, alas! he and his friend were similar in their ideas of penmanship as well as of other things: and when Parr, surprised that he had not seen his old companion, again betook himself to the room, heard the history, and received the card, he was equally at fault; and the result was that two friends, anxious to meet, and living in the same town, actually lost the opportunity of intercourse, through the enigmatical character of their writing. A more serious instance is recently reported in the papers. The news of the late dreadful event at Stamford Hall was communicated immediately to Norwich by telegraph. But what the marvels of slovenly writing. The telegraphic message was so miserably perverted, that the authorities of the police did not comprehend its import till the next morning.—*Sharp's London Magazine*.

LAMB-COURT, UPPER TEMPLE.

When Major Pendennis reached that dingy portal it was about twelve o'clock in the day; and he was directed by a civil personage with a badge and a white apron, through some dark alleys, and under various melancholy archways into courts each more dismal than the other, until finally he reached Lamb-court. If it was dark in Pall Mall, what was it in Lamb-court? Candles were burning in many of the rooms there—in the pupil-room of Mr. Hodgeman, the special pleader, where six pupils were scribbling declarations under the tallow; in Sir Hokey Walker's clerk's room, where the clerk, a person far more gentlemanlike and cheerful in appearance than the celebrated counsel, his master, was conversing in a patronising manner with the managing clerk of an attorney at the door; and in Curling, the wig-maker's melancholy shop, where, from behind the feeble glimmer of a couple of lights, large sergeants' and judges' wigs were looming drearily, with the blank blocks looking at the lamp-post in the court. Two little clerks were playing at toss halfpenny under that lamp. A laundress in patters passed in at one door, a newspaper boy issued from another. A porter, whose white apron was faintly visible, paced up and down. It would be impossible to conceive a place more dismal, and the Major shuddered to think that any one should select such a residence. "Good God!" he said, "the poor boy mustn't live on here." The feeble and filthy oil-lamps, with which the stair-cases of the Upper Temple are lighted of nights, were of course not illuminating the stairs by day, and Major Pendennis, having read with difficulty his nephew's name under Mr. Warrington's on the wall of No. 6, found still greater difficulty in climbing the abominable black stairs, up the banisters of which he groped painfully until he came to the third story.—*Pendennis*.

PRESENT STATE OF THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.

A recent visit to the field of battle discloses extensive changes. The plain is rapidly losing its original character. Picton's tree has been cut down by the ruthless farmer to whom the ground on which it stood belongs; and the forest of Soignies has been so cut away that the outline it presented at the time of the battle can no longer be recognised, and the last vestiges of the wood are vanishing from the face of the earth. It appears that the King of Holland, eager to turn his kingdom into cash as quickly as he could, sold the timber to the Bank of Belgium, and the bank (which has since failed) sold it away in lots to divers purchasers. The fate of the forest, therefore, was to be cut down. Even the Duke of Wellington, who had a gift from the King of a thousand acres, sold his lot; so that at the present moment little more remains than a few clumps of white beech, like spectres haunting the green places of the ancient wood. The plain of Waterloo itself, too, is greatly altered. A large establishment for the manufacture of beet-root sugar casts its heavy shadow over the spot where the last crash of bayonets scattered the disordered retinue of Napoleon. Cottages have sprung up by the roadside; the greater part of the field is now industriously cultivated; and small enclosures filled with shrubs, and gardens, have displaced that tone of desolation which formerly gave such a melancholy aspect to the scene. The *château* of Hougomont alone retains its early characteristics. The ruin remains just as it was after the battle, making a reasonable allowance for the decay and patching of more than a quarter of a century. There is the orchard neglected and overgrown with rank grass and lusty weeds; the shattered walls, the mouldering chapel with the black marks of the fire still upon its crumbling sides, and a thousand names scrawled and daubed upwards even to its roof.—*Bentley's Miscellany*.

PRINCE RUPERT.

It was during the closing lull of his stormy life, that Prince Rupert discovered or improved the art of mezzotint, fabricated a gunpowder of "ten times the ordinary strength," invented the composition called "prince's metal," a method of fusing black lead and restoring it again, a mode of "blowing up rocks in mines or under water," an instrument to "cast platforms into perspective," an "hydraulic engine," "hall-shot" guns for "discharging several bullets very rapidly," and improvements in the quadrant and the locks of fire-arms. "Perhaps," adds his biographer, "to him also is to be attributed the toy that bears his name as 'Rupert's drop'—that curious bubble of glass, which has long amused children and puzzled philosophers." The retrospect of his life opens up a sort of heroic romance. He possessed all the vigorous and daring qualities of a knight-errant, and had a genius for adventures which was never at a loss to make them, if they were not ready made to his hand. In valour, and the mere naked energy of the soldier, he was equal to Fairfax; in judgment and military knowledge, he was obviously inferior. He suffered under extraordinary reverses and calamities; but he was favoured also with extraordinary opportunities, which his constitutional impetuosity would not suffer him to improve. The grand feature of his character, and that which carried out whatever he undertook, his actions, was the integrity with which he carried out an antique virtue. It may be reasonably doubted, however, whether he is destined to occupy a very dignified niche in history. His career was so uniformly marred by wayward circumstances, partly of his own creation, that while generous biography discovers in his life a variety of sources of interest to fascinate the imagination, history will simply applaud his valour, and dismiss him from her page with no higher tribute than a soldier's honours.—*Frazer's Magazine*.

CHESS.

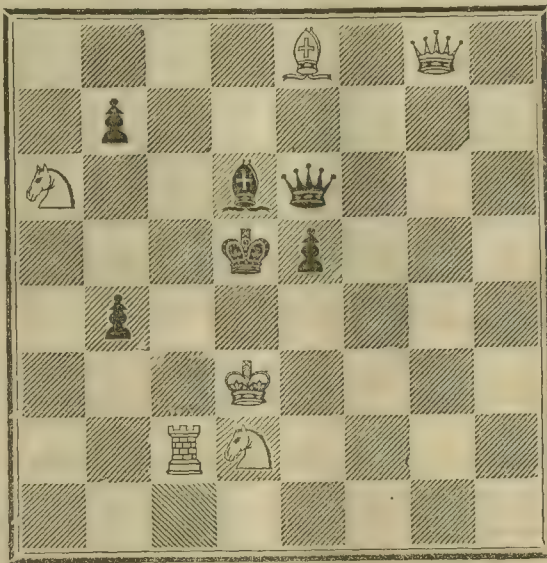
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. E. R." will perceive that we have lost no time in availing ourselves of his clever stratagem.
"A. B. C." Glasgow.—We really wish "A. B. C." had abided by his first intention, of not troubling himself or us again on the subject of Problem No. 219. He ought to know that it is impossible for us to find time and space to answer every frivolous objection, and point out every conceivable variation which may occur to young players, in their attempts to solve a difficult problem. The veriest tyro ought to see that if, as he suggests, Black at his 5th move takes the Kt with the Rook, the other Kt mates at King's 6th.
"A. H."—Many thanks. The position is one of Andersen's choicest, but has been published by us already.
"D. A. L."—You may Castle after your King has been in check.
"(1 & X) n."—We shall find a place for it shortly.
"C. W. R."—Right; undoubtedly, in five moves.
"A. J. H."—They are under consideration, and shall be reported on next week.
"W. L."—Is the last practicable, if Black at his 2d move play P to Kt 5th?
"Honorary Secretary."—No Chess Club should be without the splendid pair of Engravings, "The Impending Matter" and "Mated." They are obtainable, we suppose, through any print-seller of your city; and, if not, can be got direct from the publishers, Gambard and Co., of Berners-street, Oxford-street.
"Dudu."—Pray submit it to the conductors of the periodical from whence you extracted it. We are so restricted in space, that oftentimes we have not room for the solutions of our own Problems.
Solutions by "M. P.," "Precis," "F. R. S.," "Derevon," "S. U.," "Eliza," "R. H. T.," "P. G. R.," "M. E. L.," "D. N.," "D. L. T.," "P.," "Borden," "Milo," "Edipus," "Philo-Chess," are correct. Those by "A. G. McG.," "G. P.," "T. L.," "R. F.," are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 284.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to her 6th (ch)	P takes Q	4. Kt to Q B 4th	K moves
2. K to K B 5th (ch)	K takes R	(double ch)	
3. Kt takes P (ch)	K moves	5. Kt to K Kt 3d—Mate	

PROBLEM NO. 285.

By HERR J. E. RIES, of Stuttgart.
BLACK.

WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

CHESS MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE
BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
36. R takes R	R to K 8th (ch)
37. K to R 2d	London to play.

CHESS TOURNAMENT AT PARIS.

CONTINUATION OF THE GAMES.

(Ginoco Piano.)

Played between MM. GUIBERT and SABORIO.

WHITE (M. G.)	BLACK (M. S.)	WHITE (M. G.)	BLACK (M. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	31. B to Q sq	Kt takes K B P
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	32. K to R 2d	B takes P (ch)
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	33. R takes B	R takes R (g)
4. Castles	K Kt to B 3d	34. Q takes R (ch)	Kt takes Q
5. P to Q 3d	Castles	35. R takes Q	K takes R
6. Q B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3d	36. K takes Kt	K to Kt 4th
7. B to K R 4th	P to Q 3d	37. P to Q Kt 3d	P to K B 4th
8. P to K R 3d	K to R 2d	38. B to K B 3d	P to Q Kt 3d (h)
9. P to Q B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	39. P to Q R 4th	P to Q R 4th
10. Q B to K Kt 3d	K Kt to R 4th (d)	40. B to K 6th	P to K R 4th
11. P to Q 4th	Kt takes Q P	41. B to K B 3d	P to K 5th (ch)
12. K B P takes Kt	P takes Q P	42. K to R 3d	K to B 5th
13. P takes P	K B to K Kt 3d	43. K takes P	K to his 4th
14. K to R 2d	P to K Kt 5th (b)	44. K takes P	K to Q 5th
15. K Kt to R 4th	K B takes Q P	45. K to Kt 5th	K to B 6th
16. K Kt to B 3d	K B to K 4th (ch)	46. B to Q 5th	K to Q 5th
17. K Kt to B 5th	P takes K R P	47. B to K 6th	K to his 4th
18. P takes P	Q to K Kt 4th	48. B takes K B P	P to Q K 4th
19. Q Kt to K 2d (d)	Q B to K 3d	49. B to Q 3d	K to Q 5th
20. K B to K Kt 3d (e)	K R to K Kt sq	50. B to his sq	P to Q 4th
21. Q to her 3d	K R to Kt 3d	51. K to B 4th	K to B 16th
22. P to K R 4th	Q to Kt 5th	52. B to K Kt 2d	K takes P
23. P Kt to K B 4th	B takes K Kt	53. B takes Q P (ch)	K takes Q R P (i)
24. K P takes Q B	K R to B 3d	54. K to his 3d	K to Kt 5th
25. K to Q 5th	Q takes KRP (ch)	55. K to Q 2d	P to Q 5th
26. K to Kt 2d	Q R to K Kt sq	56. K to Q B 2d	P to Q R 5th
27. Kt takes K R (ch)	Q takes Kt	57. B to K 6th	P to Q B 6th (k)
28. K R to B 3d	K to Q 5th	58. B to K 8th	P to Q Kt 4th
29. K R to K 3d	R to Kt 5th (f)	59. B to K 7th	
30. Q R to K B sq	K to Kt 2d	60. B to K Kt 8th	

And the game was given up as a drawn battle.

(a) P to Kt 5th would also have been good play. (b) The right style.
(c) Threatening to take the Kt with his Queen next move.
(d) If he had ventured to attack the Q, by playing P to K R 4th, the following moves are probable—
19. P to K R 4th B takes K Kt P (ch)
20. Kt takes B Q takes P (ch)
21. K to Kt 3d Q to K R 6th (ch)
(e) Better surely at Q 3d. (f) B to K B 5th would have won the exchange.
(g) If he had taken the Q Kt P with Q (ch), White could have played B to Q B 4th, with the best game.
(h) Black has an irresistible force, if he only knew how to avail himself of it; but he is evidently little versed in the science of pawn maneuvering. At this point he plays as if the advantage were all against, instead of on his side.
(i) Again Black has obtained a winning superiority.
(k) This error enables White to draw the game. Instead of so playing, Black should have moved his King to B 4th, and then have advanced his Q Kt Pawn.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.
BETWEEN LEIPSIK AND MAGDEBOURG.
(TWO KNIGHTS GAME.)

The following are the opening moves of a match now pending between the leading players of these cities.

WHITE. (Leipsc.)	BLACK. (Magdebourg.)	WHITE. (Leipsc.)	BLACK. (Magdebourg.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	8. Castles	Castles
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	9. B takes Q B	Q takes E
3. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to B 3d	10. P to Q B 4th	P to K R 3d
4. K Kt to his 5th	P to Q 4th	11. K Kt to K 4th	Kt takes Kt
5. P takes P	Q Kt to Q R 4th	12. Q takes Kt	P to K B 4th
6. B checks	Q B to Q 2d	13. Q to her B 2d	B to Q B 4th
7. Q to K 2d	K B to Q 3d	14. P to Q 3d	P to K B 5th

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 458.—By G. S. J., of Oxford.

White: K at his 8th, Bs at K B sq and Q Kt 8th, Kt at Q B 5th; Ps at K R 3d, K Kt 5th, K 4th, and Q 3d.

Black: K at his 4th; Ps at K R 5th, K Kt 3d, and Q 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 459.—By Mr. A. G. M'C.

White: K at K R 3d, Q at K R sq, R at K B 8th; Ps at K R 5th, K Kt 4th, K B 2d, K 5th, and Q 2d.

Black: K at K Kt 4th; Ps at K R 3d, K B 6th, and K 3d.

White, playing first, must mate in two moves.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETINGS.

ASHBURTON, NEWTON, AND SOUTH DEVON.—June 28: Half-yearly Meeting: Ashburton: Mr. R. Caunter in the chair.—The report declared that the Directors had refrained from prosecuting the works, under the continued depression of railway affairs. The provisions of the Bill for Dissolution of Railway Companies would probably be made use of, if the proprietors were agreeable. The funds in hand amount to £4000.

DUBLIN, DUNDUM, AND RATHFARNHAM.—June 28th: Special Meeting: Dublin: Dr. Fulton in the chair.—After much confusion and disturbance, the proprietors elected new directors, having increased the number to 18, and having enforced the resignation of the former board. It was also resolved to stop all the works and every description of expenditure until affairs had been thoroughly investigated. Legal proceedings are to be taken against defaulting shareholders, without further notice.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—July 2: Special Meeting: London: Mr. Anderson in the chair.—The shareholders met to consider the authorising the long proposed amalgamation with the Norfolk, and the lease of, or amalgamation with the Eastern Union. The same scene of uproar and angry display of feeling was enacted as at the last three meetings. An amendment for adjourning the proceedings was proposed. On the second day's polling it was announced that there was a majority in favour of the Norfolk amalgamation, &c., of 18,533 votes. The election of the new directors is to occur on the 13th inst.

EAST INDIA.—July 4: Special Meeting: London: Mr. Aglionby, M.P., in the chair.—Authority was given for carrying out the enactments of the bill now before Parliament, for incorporating the company, reducing its shares from £50 to £20, lessening the number of directors, who are to be under the supervision of the Board of Control and the East India Company, and other general purposes.

The line from Reading to Farnborough, and from Reigate to Dorking, of the junction line of the READING, GUILDFORD, AND REIGATE, was opened on the 4th. The station at Reading is nearly completed.

LANCASTER AND PRESTON.—July 2: Special Meeting: Lancaster: Mr. J. Bushell in the chair.—After the rejection of an amendment affecting the contract of the company with the Scottish Central, the proprietors agreed to the proposals of the directors for ratifying the agreement with the Canal Company, who are to give up the lease of the line, for remodelling the board of direction, and for confirming the transfer of the line in perpetuity to the Lancaster and Carlisle, as agreed upon last May. Special meetings of the Lancaster and Carlisle and of the Canal Company also sanctioned their share of these arrangements.

WATERFORD, WEXFORD, AND WICKLOW.—July 2: Meeting of Proprietors: London: Mr. De Lacy Nash in the chair.—The report from the committee of investigation recommended the suspension of payment of calls until the past expenditure had been clearly investigated. The committee recommended resistance to the suits instituted by the directors, and it was agreed to commence subscriptions for this object. A petition to Parliament in support of the Dissolution Bill was also adopted.

The proceedings at the MIDLAND meeting, on the 4th, were confined to adjourning the assembly, as the report of the committee of investigation was not completed.

After some slight discussion, Lord Monteagle's bill for the audit of railway accounts passed the third reading of the House of Peers on the 3rd.

Orders for winding-up have been made in the Vice-Chancellor's Court in the METROPOLITAN JUNCTION RAILWAYS scheme.

The Dundee Railway viaduct, joining the SCOTTISH CENTRAL line, is to be opened in about ten days.

The works on the Montrose branch of the ABERDEEN line have been entered upon.

In the GRAND TRUNK AND STAFFORD AND PETERBOROUGH, before the Master in Chancery, Mr. Turquand was appointed official manager. The undertaking has been dissolved, but the allottees will perhaps be called upon to defray the outstanding debts by a *pro rata* contribution of £5.

The provisions of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE ACT come into use on the 2nd. They secure a sum of money to any passenger, on payment of a trifling amount in the event of loss of life or personal injury while travelling on the railway.

The opening of the HUDDERSFIELD AND MANCHESTER, fixed for the 28th ult., has been delayed.

The large claims of the SOUTH WALES COMPANY against the LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN, for compensation for land, have been happily settled without recourse to a jury.

The line of the STOUR VALLEY, SUDBURY, AND BURY, branching from the Eastern Counties four miles this side of Colchester, was opened on the 2nd for public traffic.

The NORWICH extension of the EASTERN UNION to Diss and Burston was opened to the public on the 2nd, being within twelve miles of Norwich. It branches from the Eastern Union at Hangleigh road through Elmsted, Thurston, Diss, and Burston.

TRAVELLING ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE AUTUMN.—We think that the home circuit will, this autumn, be decidedly preferable to the grand tour; for although the tourist cannot see St. Peter's from the top of Primrose-hill, or walk upon the Prado within sight of the New River, still he will, in all probability, return from either of the places we have mentioned with the same number of arms, eyes, and legs which he brought out with him, and without having run the slightest risk of being shot by Republicans for a Monarchist, or of being hanged by Monarchists for a Republican.—*Man in the Moon*.—(New Series, No. 1.)

CARD-TABLE SIGNALS.—Theodore Hook's Code of Card-table Signals, in his clever novel of "Gilbert Gurney," might be very effectually reduced to practice. "Never," says he, "let man and wife play together at whist. There are always family telegraphs; and, if they fancy their looks are watched, they can always communicate by words. I found out that I could never win of Smigsmag and his wife. I mentioned this one day, and was answered: 'No, you never can win of them.' 'Why?' said I. 'Because,' said my friend, 'they have established a code.' 'Dear me! said I; 'signals by looks?' 'No,' said he; 'by words. If Mrs. Smigsmag is to lead, Smigsmag says, Dear, begin; Dear begins with D; so does diamond; and out comes one from the lady. If he has to lead, and she says S. my love, she wants a spade. Smigsmag and spade begin with the same letter, and sure enough down comes a spade. Harriet, my dear, how long you are sorting your cards! Mrs. Smigsmag stumps down a heart; and a gentle Come, my love! on either side produces a club.'"
—*Railway Anecdote Book*.

NATIONAL BANK, NEW BUILDINGS, GLASGOW.

In presenting to our readers views of the New Buildings just completed for the National Bank, in Queen-street, Glasgow, we feel assured the beauty and elegance of their architectural character will be at once apparent; but the charm of colour, which adds to the expressiveness of the interior, is, unfortunately, not in our power to display, and our readers must therefore imagine the exquisite glowing beauty of the interior of the Telling-room, and its delicate architectural enrichments, from our verbal description, being guided in the general form and effect by our pictorial representation.

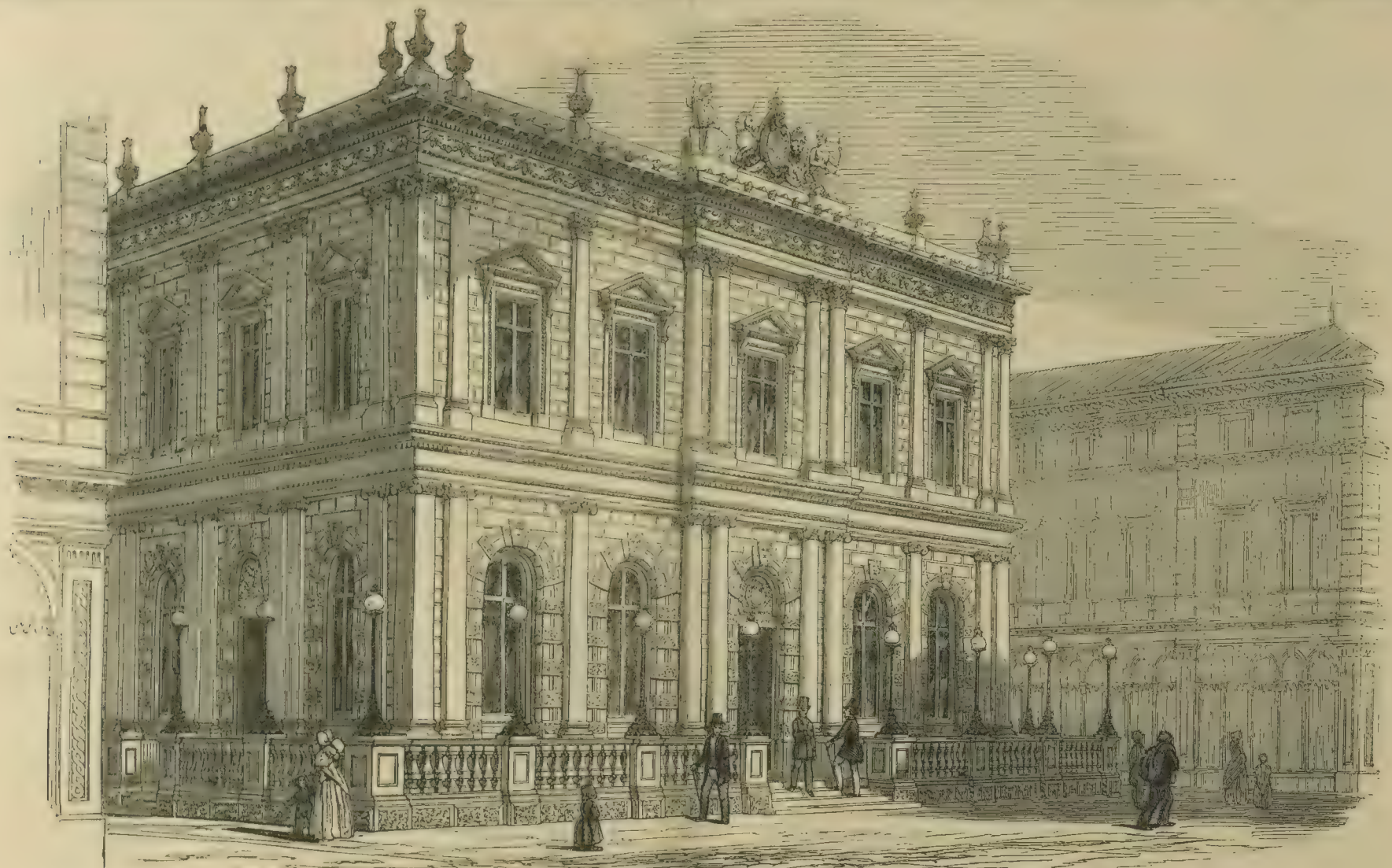
The building stands in a square, three sides of which are surrounded by buildings of admirable design, including large warehouses, the Stock Exchange, &c., which have been erected since 1844, from the designs of the talented architect whose last achievement we now chronicle. The front is in Queen-street, and presents a *façade* divided into two stories, each having windows in them, the lower enriched with pilasters of the Ionic, and the upper with those of the Corinthian order, the whole being crowned with a highly-enriched entablature and cornice, and we should observe, the orders are not the pure Greek, but of the Venetian school. The central part of the front somewhat projects from the side portions, having three-quarter columns in couples; and in this portion, the centre in the lower story, instead of a window, is the entrance doorway. The windows to the lower story are rusticated in courses, and the keystones to them and the doorway are sculptured with heads emblematic of the principal rivers of the United Kingdom. The windows to the upper story are pedimented, and, as we before mentioned, the entablature and cornice are exceedingly ornate and well sculptured. Surmounting the centre of the building are the national arms, with colossal figures representing Peace and Commerce, and at intervals the sky line of the building is broken by vases of elegant form and detail. A stone balustrade on a rusticated base surrounds and gives character to, and guards the building.

Having thus briefly noticed the exterior of the building, we quote a glowing passage from our contemporary, the *Glasgow Herald*, descriptive of the general appearance of the interior:—"The vestibule, entering from Queen-street, is of appearance of the interior:—"The vestibule, entering from Queen-street, is of elongated shape, with an arched ceiling broken by two hemispherical cores, and whose domes—in one of which is a stained cupola—are painted bright blue, and studded with stars of gold. The walls and arch are painted in imitation of Aberdeen granite, slightly enriched by mays of porphyry, whilst the cornice is supported by pilasters of Bavarian jasper. The effect of this fine passage, from its color and style, is cool, massive, and substantial; forming, by its powerful contrast, an artistic introduction to the thousand hues of richly-tinted light diffused around from every point and corner of the

TELLING-ROOM.

into which we are immediately ushered. On entering this magnificent saloon, we find that the elaborate architectural enrichments are enlivened and brought out to the greatest advantage by a gorgeous arrangement of sparkling colour, and the eye is at once led upwards from the floor, and counters, with their golden lamps, in questioning solicitude, along the columns and pilasters to the cornice and dome overhead, from whence it is as quickly attracted by the dazzling shower of coloured rays profusely shed through the deep-stained glass of the cupola. These columns and pilasters are done in happy imitation of very warm-coloured porphyry, their capitals and bases being of pure white marble; and the ceiling and dome, each lavishly adorned with figured devices, are admirably set off by hatchments of blue, crimson, and gold, but all so balanced in size and shape as to produce a beautiful prismatic effect.

"The principal walls of this beautiful room are rendered in imitation of Sienna



EXTERIOR OF THE NATIONAL BANK, GLASGOW.—JOHN GIBSON, ARCHITECT.

marble, with a fidelity and power which might well rival the choicest specimens of the genuine material—forming a judicious middle tone between the warm blood-red of the columns and the cold neutral tint of the Dove marble surrounding the doors and windows, between which again and the Sienna there is a uniting stripe of Nuremberg. Right opposite the door of entrance, but almost out of sight, are planted two very elegant lamps with tall slender stalks, the latter in imitation of French bronze of an exquisitely delicate tint, with their most prominent members slightly hatched in gold.

In surveying the *coup d'œil* of this magnificent saloon, we know not whether most to admire its general brilliancy, grandeur, and good taste, or the truth-telling beauty of the imitations; and we may add that each of the other apart-

ments, however different in appearance and in the purposes for which they are intended, display a similar harmony in their design, and equal talent in their execution: nor are they behindhand in the richness and propriety of their decoration; and the whole work has elicited the approval of no less mature a judgment than that of Ralph Wornum, Esq., the Government Inspector of the National Schools of Design."

Having thus rapidly sketched the character of this beautiful addition to the public buildings of Glasgow, it is our pleasing duty to record the names of the parties engaged on the building. First, our warmest commendations must be bestowed on the architect, John Gibson, Esq., of London, who not only designed the building in its general plan and outlines, but likewise all its minuter details

were carefully studied and arranged by him, in colour as well as form; and he has been most ably seconded in the coloured and gilded decorations by Mr. Bennett, of the firm of Bogle and Co., of Glasgow; and in the stained glass by Ballantine and Allan, of Edinburgh—the gentlemen who have furnished the stained glass windows for the House of Lords. The national arms, the colossal figures, the decorative vases, and the keystones to the windows, are in the best style of Mr. John Thomas, whose talents, so often called into requisition, have been so often ennobled in our pages; and the decorative parts of the architecture, generally, were executed from his models. The stone employed in the building is from the Binnie quarries, near Edinburgh; the masonry was executed by the late John Buchanan.



THE TELLING-ROOM.—NATIONAL BANK, GLASGOW.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. SCHOLEFIELD, M.P.

MR. WILLIAM SCHOLEFIELD, who, in conjunction with Mr. Muntz, represents the important borough of Birmingham, is the second son of the late Mr. Joshua



MR. SCHOLEFIELD, M.P. FOR BIRMINGHAM.

Scholarfield, who, for many years, to the period of his death in 1844, sat in Parliament as member for that great centre of commercial and manufacturing industry, where he carried on extensive business both as a banker and merchant. The present member is also a merchant of Birmingham, and is a disciple of the same liberal school of politics to which his father was so unwavering an adherent, and which now, making "financial," as well as "parliamentary" reform an essential tenet of its creed, with appropriate courtesy takes Mr. Hume—the patriarch of fiscal retrenchment—as its leader, while it constitutes Mr. Cobden as its chief missionary exponent.

Mr. Scholefield, though a constant attendant at his post in Parliament, is by no means a frequent speaker in the House. When he does address "the collective wisdom" of the nation, he is, like most men of business, plain of speech, and matter-of-fact in his reasoning, being alike remote from twaddle as he is from ornate rhetorical flourish. His abilities were early recognised by his townsmen, who, when Birmingham received its charter of incorporation in the year 1838, elected him, at the age of 29, the first Mayor of the borough.

His conduct in that responsible office won him the approbation and regard of a large body of the inhabitants; and when the death of his father, in 1844, created a vacancy in the representation of the borough, he was universally regarded by the Liberal party there as the fittest person in their ranks to fill it up, and he was accordingly set up as their candidate. He was opposed, however,

on the Conservative interest, by one who, like himself, possessed the local influence in the town attaching to the successful pursuit of commerce—Mr. Spooner, the banker, who now sits for North Warwickshire, and was defeated in the contest. At the general elections in 1847 he again presented himself at the hustings, a candidate for the suffrages of the Birmingham constituency, and was successful after a sharp struggle, having polled 2824 votes, while Mr. Spooner obtained 2302.

Mr. Scholefield is a magistrate for Warwickshire and a director of the Birmingham and Midland Bank; he was born in the year 1809, and is a widower, his wife (daughter of J. Miller, Esq.) having died in 1843.

In addition to what has been already indicated of the hon. gentleman's political creed, it may be stated that he is in favour of a wide extension of the suffrage, of triennial parliaments, vote by ballot, currency reform, and the removal of all religious disabilities: he is opposed to the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday evening last, the honourable gentleman was one of the minority of thirteen who voted in favour of Mr. Feargus O'Connor's motion for the adoption of "the People's Charter."

MADAME SONTAG.

THIS distinguished cantatrice, whose engagement at Her Majesty's Theatre we announced last week, arrived in town on Saturday, and will make her appearance this evening (the 7th) in the character of *Linda*, in Donizetti's popular opera of that name. We learn that at Berlin his Excellency Count Rossi, Sardinian Minister to the Prussian Court, had an audience to take leave, on his retirement, on the 20th ult. The King of Prussia likewise received Count and Countess Rossi (Madame Sontag) in private audience, on the 25th; after which they quitted Berlin for England.

Madame Sontag, a German by birth, began her career at fifteen years of age; and, on her first appearance, at the German Opera at Vienna, created the greatest enthusiasm. The celebrated Barbaja, who at the same moment was the *impresario* of three of the greatest operatic theatres of Europe, having heard her sing at Vienna, employed every means to withdraw her from the German to the Italian lyrical stage. Having succeeded in his object, she made her *début* in the "Donna del Lago," at the Grand Opera of the Carinthia; and her talent created such a sensation, that offers of unlimited liberality poured in from every quarter; and, after the season, Barbaja was compelled to part with his new star, Severini having secured Madame Sontag's services for the Italians, in Paris. There she met with another celebrated *prima donna*, who had long preceded her, Madame Malibran; and, although so young, she maintained her position with her great colleague. She sang, as with an elder sister, in "Tancredi," "Il Matrimonio," and many other operas. Such was her success, that every means were employed to bring her to England; and tempted by the liberality of the offers made her, she arrived the following season. Her *début* took place at a concert at Devonshire House, on a Tuesday in Easter week. Such was her reputation, not only for musical genius, but for beauty, elegance, and fascinating manners, that the curiosity of the spectators in the streets equalled the throng of nobility, rank, and fashion under the roof of that great *dilettante* and patron of art, the Duke of Devonshire. On the following 15th April she made her first appearance at Her Majesty's Theatre, and her success even surpassed expectation.

Most of the great *prime donne* of our times have been compelled, in soprano parts, to compensate by their genius and their science for the original defects or want of compass of their voices; for example, in the case of Pasta, whose natural voice was a rugged mezzo soprano, or of Malibran, who was a real contralto. In Madame Sontag the public found a real soprano, enabling her to perform with certainty of tone, exquisite ease, purity, and delicacy, the most intricate passages and original embellishments, whether in full tone or *mezzo voce*. When she first appeared in *Rosina*, she revelled and luxuriated in roulades, ar-

peggios, and fanciful divisions; whilst subsequently, in *Donna Anna*, she proved that she could sing in the most chaste and classical style, and produce the same effect by pure sentiment as she did before by *flouriture* and *staccato* passages.

Subsequently, from England Madame Sontag went to Berlin, where, through the influence of her amiable qualities, no less than by her talents, she became so great a favourite of the late King of Prussia and of the Royal Family, that she was induced to settle in Berlin. There—having in her career, although so short, acquired a fine fortune—she became attached to a young Piedmontese nobleman (Count Rossi), himself possessed not only of fortune and rank, but representative of his Sovereign. Her last performance in "Semiramide" appeared as if it were a national celebration; the enthusiasm was intense, and the whole audience almost wept when she bade adieu. The King of Prussia attended by all the Princesses of the blood, himself gave away the bride.

During the missions of her husband at St. Petersburg, as well as at Berlin Madame Sontag (now Countess Rossi) was received at Court with the greatest distinction, and delighted the circles of the King and the Emperor by the occasional display of her genius at St. Petersburg, where she eclipsed all the professional vocalists. Such a sensation did she occasion by singing at Court



MADAME SONTAG.



PUCK.



TITANIA.



OBERON.

MARBLE STATUETTES.—BY J. G. LOUGH—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

that the Emperor and Empress on her departure determined to establish the Italian Opera, now one of the first establishments in Europe. The recent revolutions, which have deposed so many Princes and Potentates, and have overthrown so many fortunes, have altogether ruined those of Madame Sontag; and, to provide for her family, she returns to the stage in England, where she possesses many influential friends.

MARBLE STATUETTES.

These poetic statuettes are from the chisel of Mr. Lough, and are to be seen at Messrs. Graves and Co.'s, Pall-mall; the lights at the Royal Academy Sculpture Room precluding the possibility of the artist's sending them for exhibition. There are impersonations in marble of "the proud Titania," Queen of the fairies; "the jealous Oberon," the King; and Puck—

That shrewd and knavish sprite,
Call'd Robin Goodfellow—

from Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream."

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The new ballet of "Les Plaisirs de l'Illyrie" was produced at Her Majesty's Theatre, with great success, on Thursday night.

It presents the most beautiful and novel features, in the contrast of the flowery scenes of the tropical, with the pastimes of the hyperborean regions; together with the employment of electricity in one of its most striking forms. This ballet was first performed at the Court Theatre at Berlin, in 1840, under the title of "Liebesbühne." It is composed by Paul Taglioni, the *maître de ballet* to the King of Prussia (now temporarily at Her Majesty's Theatre). It was at first reserved for the precincts of the Court Theatre; but last year it was yielded up to the requests of the Marshal Prince Paskewitch, the greatest amateur and patron of ballets in Europe. At his pet theatre (the Imperial), at Warsaw, although there are no Taglionis or Rosatis, there is a Polish *corps de ballet*, which, for beauty, agility, and mimic power, has no equal in Europe. Here the ballet had immense success; and all the great theatres in Germany imitated it. Such was the effect, that Meyerbeer—who is composer to the same theatre of which Paul Taglioni is ballet-master—about to produce the "Prophète" in Paris, asked the latter, on his way to London, to furnish the suggestions, plans, and models necessary to introduce some of its principal features in the opera. This Paul Taglioni most cheerfully accomplished from regard for Meyerbeer, and the "Pas des Patineurs" had the same success in Paris as in Germany. So many attestations of its merits naturally led to its production by its author at Her Majesty's Theatre on Thursday last, with triumphant results. The first *tableau* represents the celebration of a Polish marriage, which takes place amidst flowers in a *jardin d'hiver*—one of those new artificial contrivances by means of which the rich noblemen of the north console themselves for the rigour of their climate. In this *tableau* the fascinating Rosati and other principal dancers of the *troupe* display their grace and spirit in novel and piquant steps. Having disported themselves within, the gay votaries join the country people without in another pastime of their own. The latter forms the second *tableau*. The scene is placed over the frozen Danube. Crowds of skaters through the frozen waters, attended by vendors of every species of ornament as well as of refreshment. On one side you behold ladies driven along in their furbes on sledges; in another direction the men are enjoying the *montagne russe*. Presently room is made for the dancing of the skaters. The programme of amusements begins. First comes the *pas des frileux*. The laughing and shivering crowd, by the execution of a peculiar Hungarian step, dance themselves into warmth. Then comes the *pas à la hussarde*, a curious, lively, and varied step, performed by Mdles. Petit, Marra, Thomasini, and Ansdonson, Julien and L'Amoureux. This is followed by the most remarkable and characteristic step of all, the grand quadrille *des patineurs*. Of this prolonged, varied, and curiously intricate *pas*, every step is executed by skaters with the most remarkable characteristic adroitness and effect—the illusion is complete. Between each figure there are solos of mimic action—episodes of the life of the north, performed with remarkable graphic felicity and spirit by M. Charles. But, at last, the hour comes when the feast within must follow the sport without—the sun's setting marks the hour of retiring to genial fires, and the curtain descends amidst the fall of snow.

The pictorial portion of this peculiar, spirited, characteristic, and novel ballet is highly creditable to the talent of Mr. C. Marshall; whilst M. Paul Taglioni (who, after the conclusion of the performance, returned to Berlin) has earned here another well-merited triumph. The *mise en scene* is worthy of the work. The music, by Pugni, characteristic of the country, is full of his peculiar mastery; and the success, in every respect, is complete. We shall, next week, engrave the "Pas des Patineurs."

The great event of this week, however, is the appearance of Madame Sontag. We have had the good fortune to hear her in "Linda." Her singing, alone, of "Luce di quest' anima" would be worth a pilgrimage. The fluency, the power of modulation, the science which conceals the mechanism of voice, the ascent to the highest regions of melody, are managed by her with a mastery which no power can surpass, no andior can resist. To this must be added that her looks and her manner are such as are seldom beheld on the stage, not only possessing the highest degree of elegance, but that which is most irresistible—natural unaffected dignity. To find so celebrated a singer restored to us after a lapse of years, neither impaired in looks, form, nor voice, and with the addition of that experience of dramatic and vocal resources which recent years have yielded, is one of those extraordinary effects which we owe to the revolutions of the times—which, alas! have produced little in other respects that is harmonious or agreeable.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The eighth performance of Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," on Saturday night, was honoured by the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert. The opera will be repeated next Thursday, for Grisi's benefit. On Tuesday night, Mdme Persiani's farewell appearance took place in Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro." She sang and acted the part of the Countess charmingly, and was most enthusiastically greeted.

Mdme. Persiani is the daughter of the celebrated tenor, Tacchiniardi, and wife of Persiani, the composer of "Inez de Castro," "La Fantasma," and other operas. She has maintained her position as a *prima donna* in Paris and London for the last fifteen years with distinguished success; and as an exponent of vocal difficulties, has never been approached. The fancy and genius of Madame Persiani in the selection of graces and ornaments seemed inexhaustible. She has never been known, on an *encore*, to repeat the same roulades; and in the present season she introduced quite novel and elegant *fortiture*.

Mozart's opera went off with infinite spirit—Grisi, Persiani, and Angrì, Tamburini, Lavà, Tagliafico, Polonini, and Marini singing with evident relish the music of this fascinating lyric comedy. The overture and several pieces were encored.

On Thursday, for the benefit of Signor Mario, Rossini's "Donna del Lago" was announced, but owing to the indisposition of Mr. Sims Reeves, who was to have enacted *Roderick Dhu*, the opera was changed to the "Huguenots," an alteration with which the public was quite content. Lavà sang the "Ra-ta-plan" couplets, in place of Reeves. Mario was in splendid voice, and was cordially greeted. The "Donna del Lago" will be given next Tuesday; and the "Puritani" this evening (Saturday).

MUSIC.

Ernst, the violinist, and Hallé, the pianist, gave a concert on Monday evening at the Hanover Rooms. Ernst performed Mendelssohn's violin concerto with the finest effect. As is usual with him, he gave an entirely new reading to the composition, which was as poetical as it was wonderful in its executive feats. He also played his "Papageno" rondo, and, with Hallé, a sonata by Bach, and some elegant *pensées fugitives* by Stephen Heller and Ernst. Hallé executed Beethoven's Piano-forte Concerto in G with classical taste and skill. Miss Dolby was encored in a pretty ballad by Wallace, "The Fireside Song," the words by Mr. H. F. Chorley; and Miss Lucombe, Mdle. Vera, Mdme. Macfarren, Mdle. Nissen, with Herr Stigelli and Herr Damcke, sang pieces between the instrumental items of the two *bénéficiaires*, whose splendid playing was of course the main attraction of the concert. Benedict was the conductor, and Willy the leader of a select band.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The fourth and last morning concert of the season was given on Friday, at the Royal Italian Opera, a notice of which will appear in our ensuing Number.—Strauss gave a farewell *matinée musicale* on Friday, at the Riding School of the Knightsbridge Barracks, under the most distinguished patronage.—This morning (Saturday) will be the fourth and last concert of the Royal Academy of Music.—The eighth and last meeting of the Musical Union will take place on Tuesday.—On Thursday will be Mr. R. Blagrove's final concertina concert, and Mdme. Orny's *matinée*.

THE GOUTY SHOE.—James Smith used to tell, with great glee, a story shewing the general conviction of his dislike to ruralities. He was sitting in the library at a country-house, when a gentleman proposed a quiet stroll into the pleasure-grounds—"Stroll? why don't you see my gouty shoe?" "Yes, I see that plain enough, and I wish I'd brought one too; but they are all out now." "Well, and what then?" "What then? why, my dear fellow, you don't mean to say that you have really got the gout?" I thought you had only put on that shoe to get off being shown over the improvements.—*Railway Anecdote Book*, just published.

JACK KETCH.—The earliest hangman whose name is known was called Derrick. He lived in the reign of James I., and is mentioned by Dekker, in his "Gull's Hornbook," and by Middleton, in his "Black Book." He was succeeded by Gregory Brandon, who, it is said, had arms confirmed to him by the College of Heralds, and became an esquire by virtue of his office. Brandon was succeeded by Dun, "Esquire Dun," as he is called; and Dun, in 1684, by John Ketch, commemorated by Dryden in an epilogue, and whose name is now synonymous with hangman.—*Cunningham's Hand-book for London*.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, June, 1849.—In concluding the recent postal convention with the United States, the British Post-Office has been unable to make provision for the safe transmission of registered letters between the two countries, no system of registration being in operation in the United States. The public, however, may still continue to register letters for the United States as far as the port of despatch, according to the present practice; but it must be distinctly understood that such registration will be effectual only to the port of despatch in the United Kingdom.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The occurrences of the last few days possessed very little interest beyond the moment, but, from the uninterrupted fineness of the weather, passed off with considerable *clat*. The principal event brought to an issue on the turf was the July Stakes, for which a field of moderate animals appeared at the post. The race was won in a canter by a horse recently defeated at Stockbridge, after a dead heat, by the Bee-Hunter. Thirty to one was afterwards betted against the winner (Sweetheart) for the Derby, about three times the odds that were laid against the Flying Dutchman, after winning the same race against bad horses, and, certainly with no greater ease than it was won this year. This was the only race of any importance during the meeting, which, nevertheless, was very well attended.

The ensuing week will be prolific of all kinds of seasonal sports. To begin with the turf, we have the Liverpool on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, with a very good-looking list. The grand event of the meeting, the Cup, will be decided on Thursday; but the first and second days will be scarcely less interesting, inasmuch as the Flying Dutchman is engaged on both, and in all probability, will run—on paper he cannot possibly lose. The aquatic fraternity will find ample resources of enjoyment in the Lambeth, St. Clement Dane's, St. John's (Westminster), and Limehouse regattas on Monday, and the Thames Regatta at Putney, on the two following days. The cricketing fixtures in the metropolis, are Kent against England, on Monday, and the Undergraduates of Oxford and Cambridge against all England, on Thursday; both at Lord's. An interesting match will also be played at Kennington Oval, on Wednesday, between the Surrey Union and Hampstead clubs.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A great number of events were speculated on this afternoon; and, although the aggregate of the outlay was moderate, some changes took place. As it will not suit our columns, however, to dwell upon them, it must suffice to mention that Sweetheart was in high force for the July Stakes, Thringarth and Esedarius for the Liverpool Cup, Plaudin in very bad odour for the Goodwood Stokes, and Lord Eglington's crack in better favour than ever for the St. Leger.

JULY STAKES.		
2 to 1 agst Sweetheart (t)	5 to 1 agst Equiria	
9 to 2 — Impression	6 to 1 — Tordesillas	
LIVERPOOL CUP.		
4 to 1 agst Esedarius	4 to 1 agst Thringarth	
GOODWOOD CUP.		
9 to 4 agst Canezou	4 to 1 agst the Hero	12 to 1 agst Belus (t)
GOODWOOD STAKES.		
15 to 1 agst Plaudin	15 to 1 agst Guelle	17 to 1 agst Remembrance
15 to 1 — Maid of Masham (t)	17 to 1 — Syrup	20 to 1 Collingwood (t)
		20 to 1 — Chanticleer
DERBY.		
16 to 1 agst Piteford	30 to 1 agst John o' Groat	40 to 1 agst Windhound (t)
20 to 1 — The Italian (t)	40 to 1 — Blarney	40 to 1 — Delcon (t)
28 to 1 — Cyprus (t)	40 to 1 — Tordesillas	50 to 1 — Seneca
DERBY, 1851.		
66 to 1 agst Ariosto (t)	66 to 1 agst Boony Dundee (t)	66 to 1 agst e Sylvan's dam (t)
66 to 1 — Storm (t)	66 to 1 — Miss Whip colt	5000 to 60 — Hatherton
66 to 1 — Lamartine (t)		

THURSDAY.—The following are the latest Newmarket prices:—

LIVERPOOL CUP.		
4 to 1 agst Thringarth	4 to 1 agst Esedarius	12 to 1 agst Kelerhe
GOODWOOD CUP.		
9 to 4 agst Canezou	4 to 1 agst The Hero	
DERBY.		
16 to 1 agst Piteford	30 to 1 agst Sweetheart	30 to 1 agst Blarney
25 to 1 — Penang	30 to 1 — John o' Groat	33 to 1 — Ghillie Callum

NEWMARKET JULY MEETING.—TUESDAY.

HANDICAP SWEETSTAKES OF 20 SOVS EACH.		
Duke of Rutland's Nina, 3 yrs, 8st 11lb	..	(Boyce) 1
Colonel Peel's Taffrail, 4 yrs, 8st 3lb	..	.. (Flatman) 2
Won cleverly by a length. Run in 1 min. 11 sec.		
MATCH; 100 SOVS.		
Duke of Bedford's Minto, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb	..	(Butler) 1
Sir J. Hawley's Strabour, 2 yrs, 6st 10lb	..	.. (Pearl) 2
THE JULY STAKES OF 50 SOVS EACH.		
Mr. Pedley's Sweetheart .. ..	..	(Templeman) 1
Mr. H. Freeman's Impression .. ..	..	.. (Butler) 2
Run in 1 min 9 sec.		
MATCH; 200 SOVS.		
Mr. Greville's Estafette, 8st 4lb ..	..	(Flatman) 1
Duke of Bedford's Scampa Via, 8st 4lb ..	..	.. (Butler) 2
SWEETSTAKES OF 10 SOVS EACH.		
Mr. Coombe's f by Venison, 3 yrs ..	..	(G. Brown) 1
Lord Orford's b c by Coltherstone, 3 yrs ..	..	.. (E. Sharp) 2

NEWMARKET JULY MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

MATCH, 100, h. ft.		
Duke of Bedford's Treacherous, 3 yrs ..	..	(F. Butler) 1
Sir J. Hawley's Slang, 2 yrs, 6st 13lb ..	..	.. (Pearl) 2
FIFTY POUNDS.		
Mr. Rolt's Collingwood, 6 yrs .. ..	..	(Flatman) 1
Mr. Coombe's f. by Venison, 3 yrs ..	..	.. (G. Brown) 2
SWEETSTAKES OF 10 SOVS EACH.		
Col. Peel's Cracow, 3 yrs .. ..	..	(Flatman) 1
Mr. Verity's Whitestone, 4 yrs .. ..	..	.. (Butler) 2
SWEETSTAKES OF 10 SOVS EACH.		
Mr. Dennett's f. by Sir Hercules ..	..	.. (Boyce) 1
Mr. Sturgeon's Valentine .. ..	..	.. (Rogers) 2
MATCH, 200 SOVS.		
Duke of Bedford's Newport, 8st 12lb ..	..	.. (Butler) 1
Lord Clifden's Sicyon, 8st 10lb .. ..	..	.. (G. Brown) 2
SWEETSTAKES OF 10 SOVS EACH.		
Sir S. Spry's Bastillon .. ..	..	.. (Butler) 1
Mr. Spilsbury's ch g by Epirus .. ..	..	.. (Boyce) 2
THE TOWN PLATE OF £50.		
Duke of Bedford's Retail .. ..	..	.. (Butler) 1

THURSDAY.		
HANDICAP OF 15 SOVS EACH.		
The Sultana .. ..	..	.. 1
The Widow .. ..	..	.. 2
THE CHESTERFIELD STAKES.		
Cranberry .. ..	..	.. 1
Sisyphus .. ..	..	.. 2
SWEETSTAKES OF 10 SOVS EACH; B.M.		
Susan Lovell .. ..	..	.. 1
Quinine .. ..	..	.. 2

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—The Grand Challenge Cup, engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, was won on Friday, the 29th ult., by the *Cynthia*, owner John Wicks, Esq., to whose representative Lord Alfred Paget presented the Cup, with the usual honours, including the health of her Majesty. The contest was one of the most exciting races on record.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The closing prices of Saturday were firmly maintained on Monday in the English Market, until nearly the close of business, when a slight reaction left Consols at 91½ for the opening, ex div. This price continued during the morning of Tuesday, the City Election superseding business. On the news transpiring of the arrival of the *Tuy*, with a large sum of specie on merchants' account, as well as the despatching General Bedeau to Rome, with powers to negotiate, Consols became firmer, closing at 91½ buyers; and on Wednesday, when the telegraphic despatch announcing the capitulation of Rome was received, an improvement to 92½ was the result. Some extensive realising caused a reaction, however, towards the close of business, and 92½ was the last quotation. At this price the market was nearly stationary during Thursday, business generally being very unimportant at the end of the week. In Exchequer Bills and India Bonds there have been no changes worthy of notice, and the same remark is applicable to the heavy stocks. When the market closes, prices stood for—Bank Stock, 194½; Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, 92; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 92½; Long Annuities, to expire January, 1860, 8½; India Bonds, £1000, 74 p; Ditto, under £1000, 72 p; Consols for Account, 92½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 45 p; £500, June, 45 p; Small, June, 45 p.

Russian and Mexican Stock advanced a turn on Monday, the former quoting 103½ to 104, since advancing to 104½. Mexican ex Coupons quoted 23½, receding afterwards to 28½ for Account, now quoting 28½. The market for Foreign Securities generally has been rather firm, although business is on a comparatively limited scale. At the close of the week prices were, for Brazilian Bonds, 82; Mexican, Five per Cent., ex Coupons, Account, 28½; Portuguese, Five per Cent., Account, 77; Ditto, Converted, Five per Cent., 28½; Ditto, Four per Cent., 29½; Russian Bonds, 104½; Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, Account, 17½; Ditto, Passive, 3½; Ditto, Three per Cent., Account, 3½ ex div; Venezuela Bonds, Deferred, 7½; French Rentes, Five per Cent., 87½ 50c; Exchange, 25f. 40c; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 12 Guild., 56½ ex div; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 79.

The Share Market has been rather firmer this week, and although no marked rise has occurred during that period, an advance during the past month in the leading lines is to be remarked. Great Western has improved from 77½ to 83; North-Western, from 125 to 132; South-Western, from 34½ to 36; North Staffordshire, from 124 to 13½; and several other lines in smaller proportions. The market at the close of the week was firm, at the following rates:—Bristol and Exeter, 66; Ditto, Thirds, 193; Caledonian, 25½; Ditto, Quarters, 67; Chester and Holyhead, 17½; Ditto, Preference, 13; Eastern Counties, 8½; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 11½; Ditto, Extension, 5 per Cent., No. 1, 2 p; Ditto, Northern and Eastern, 5 per Cent., 56½; East Lincolnshire, 29; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 42½; Edinburgh and Northern, 11½; Ditto, Newport, 6½; Great Northern, 10½; Great Western, 4 Shares, 17½; Ditto, Fifths, 16½;

Lancashire and Yorkshire, Thirds, 7½; Ditto, Half Shares (A), 16½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 37½; London and North-Western, 132; Ditto, New, Quarters, 15½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New, £10 Prof., 11½; Midland, 68; Ditto, £50 Shares, 12½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 42½; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per Cent., 126; North Staffordshire, 12½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 16½; Scottish Central, 23½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham New Guaranteed, 9½; South-Eastern, 21; Sheffield, Rotherham, and Gole (North Division), Guaranteed Five per Cent., 11½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 20½; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 13½; York and North Midland, 29½; Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon), 12½; Northern of France, 10½; Paris and Strasbourg, 4½; Rouen and Havre, 10½; Sambre and Meuse, 3.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Scarcely any English wheat has been received fresh up to our market this week. Selected samples have, in some instances, produced a trifle more money. In the value of other kinds we have no change to notice. The imports of foreign wheat have been tolerably good. That grain has sold to a fair extent, at full rates of currency. Grinding barley has ruled quite as dear, but other kinds have been neglected. The sale for malt has continued heavy, at unaltered quotations. Good sound oats have ruled the turn in favour of the sellers. English beans have advanced 1s per quarter. Peas and Indian corn have been neglected. In flour no change can be noticed.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 50s; ditto, white, 44s to 56s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 48s; ditto, white, 44s to 52s; rye, 22s to 25s; grinding barley, 23s to 25s; distilling ditto, 26s to 27s; maling ditto, 28s to 31s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 68s to 59s; Mustard-seed, 6s to 10s; white ditto, 5s to 10s. Oil, 6s to 6s 6d; Chevalier, 60s to 62s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 14s to 17s; potato ditto, 16s to 20s; Youngling and Cork, black, 18s to 18s; ditto, white, 15s to 18s; tick beans, new, 28s to 31s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 30s to 32s; maple, 34s to 35s; white, 26s to 27s; boliers, 28s to 33s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 33s to 44s; Suffolk, 33s to 36s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 33s to 36s per 280 lbs.—Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s. Flour, American, 22s to 23s per barrel; Baltic, 22s to 24s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—So little business is doing in our market that prices are almost nominal. Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 59s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 38s to 46s; Hempseed, 32s to 35s per quarter; Coriander, 16s to 25s per cwt.; Brown Mustard-seed, 6s to 10s; white ditto, 5s to 10s. Oil, 6s to 6s 6d; Chevalier, 60s to 62s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 14s to 17s; potato ditto, 16s to 20s; Youngling and Cork, black, 18s to 18s; ditto, white, 15s to 18s; tick beans, new, 28s to 31s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 30s to 32s; maple, 34s to 35s; white, 26s to 27s; boliers, 28s to 33s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 33s to 44s; Suffolk, 33s to 36s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 33s to 36s per 280 lbs.—Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s. Flour, American, 22s to 23s per barrel; Baltic, 22s to 24s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—So little business is doing in our market that prices are almost nominal. Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 59s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 38s to 46s; Hempseed, 32s to 35s per quarter; Coriander, 16s to 25s per cwt.; Brown Mustard-seed, 6s to 10s; white ditto, 5s to 10s. Oil, 6s to 6s 6d; Chevalier, 60s to 62s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 14s to 17s; potato ditto, 16s to 20s; Youngling and Cork, black, 18s to 18s; ditto, white, 15s to 18s; tick beans, new, 28s to 31s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 30s to 32s; maple, 34s to 35s; white, 26s to 27s; boliers, 28s to 33s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 33s to 44s; Suffolk, 33s to 36s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 33s to 36s per 280 lbs.—Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s. Flour, American, 22s to 23s per barrel; Baltic, 22s to 24s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—So little business is doing in our market that prices are almost nominal. Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 59s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 38s to 46s; Hempseed, 32s to 35s per quarter; Coriander, 16s to 25s per cwt.; Brown Mustard-seed, 6s to 10s; white ditto, 5s to 10s. Oil, 6s to 6s 6d; Chevalier, 60s to 62s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 14s to 17s; potato ditto, 16s to 20s; Youngling and Cork, black, 18s to 18s; ditto, white, 15s to 18s; tick beans, new, 28s to 31s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 30s to 32s; maple, 34s to 35s; white, 26s to 27s; boliers, 28s to 33s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 33s to 44s; Suffolk, 33s to 36s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 33s to 36s per 280 lbs.—Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s. Flour, American, 22s to 23s per barrel; Baltic, 22s to 24s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—So little business is doing in our market that prices are almost nominal. Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 59s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 38s to 46s; Hempseed, 32s to 35s per quarter; Coriander, 16s to 25s per cwt.; Brown Mustard-seed, 6s to 10s; white ditto, 5s to 10s. Oil, 6s to 6s 6d; Chevalier, 60s to 62s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 14s to 17s; potato ditto, 16s to 20s; Youngling and Cork, black, 18s to 18s; ditto, white, 15s to 18s; tick beans, new, 28s to 31s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 30s to 32s; maple, 34s to 35s; white, 26s to 27s; boliers, 28s to 33s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 33s to 44s; Suffolk, 33s to 36s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 33s to 36s per 280 lbs.—Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s. Flour, American, 22s to 23s per barrel; Baltic, 22s to 24s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—So little business is doing in our market that prices are almost nominal. Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 59s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 38s to 46s; Hempseed, 32s to 35s per quarter; Coriander, 16s to 25s per cwt.; Brown Mustard-seed, 6s to 10s; white ditto, 5s to 10s. Oil, 6s to 6s 6d; Chevalier, 60s to 62s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 14s to 17s; potato ditto, 16s to 20s; Youngling and Cork, black, 18s to 18s; ditto, white, 15s to 18s; tick beans, new, 28s to 31s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 30s to 32s; maple, 34s to 35s; white, 26s to 27s; boliers, 28s to 33s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 33s to 44s; Suffolk, 33s to 36s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 33s to 36s per 280 lbs.—Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s. Flour, American, 22s to 23s per barrel; Baltic,

NEW BOOKS, &c.

ONE THOUSAND ANECDOTES FOR SIXPENCE.

THE RAILWAY ANECDOTE BOOK:
A Collection of the Newest Anecdotes and Tales, to the present day; selected for the reading of Railway Passengers.
W. H. SMITH and SON, 136, Strand.

FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILY READING.

CORNER'S ACCURATE HISTORIES, commencing at the earliest periods and continued down to the present time, in addition to their general truthfulness, as records of public national events, are interspersed with faithful descriptions of the manners, the domestic habits, and the condition of the people, in different epochs of their history. The volumes consist of—

CORNER'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND and **WALES**, with five Plates, a Map, and Chronological Table, 3s 6d bound; or, with the Questions, 4s.

CORNER'S HISTORY OF IRELAND, with Three Plates and a Map, 2s 6d; or, with the Questions Attached, 3s, bound in cloth.

CORNER'S HISTORY OF SCOTLAND, with Three Plates, a Map, and Chronological Table, 2s 6d; or, with the Questions Attached, 3s, bound in cloth.

CORNER'S HISTORY OF FRANCE, with Three Historical Plates and a Map, 2s 6d; or, with the Questions Attached, 3s, bound in cloth.

CORNER'S HISTORY OF SPAIN and **PORTUGAL**, with Three Plates and a Map, 2s 6d; or, with the Questions Attached, 3s, bound.

CORNER'S HISTORY OF ROME, from accepted English and Foreign authorities. With Questions to each Chapter, a Chronological Table, and a Map of the Roman Empire, 3s 6d, bound in cloth, lettered.

Also, by the same Author, Accurate Histories of—
DENMARK, SWEDEN, and NORWAY; with Two Plates and a Map, 2s 6d, bound.

GERMANY and the GERMAN EMPIRE; with Three Plates and a Map, 3s 6d, bound.

TURKEY and the OTTOMAN EMPIRE, including GREECE; with Three Historical Plates and a Map, 3s 6d, bound.

POLAND and the RUSSIAN EMPIRE; with three plates and a map, 2s 6d bound.

ITALY and SWITZERLAND; with three historical plates and a map, 3s 6d bound.

HOLLAND and BELGIUM; with two historical plates and a map, 2s 6d bound.

Price, 31 Maps, 16s; 22 Maps, 12s; 14 Maps, 8s; New Edition, CRUCIBLE'S FAMILY and SCHOOL

ATLASSES; containing superior engraved Maps. These cheap and valuable Atlases have been constructed principally for the use of Public Schools, Seminaries, and private families. The Maps are engraved in a bold, clear, and pleasing style, and the principal places only being given: size, 19 inches by 15 inches. Engraved and published by G. F. CRUCIBLE, Map-seller, 51, Fleet-street.

EVILS OF COMMUNISM—BENEFITS OF ASSOCIATION. This forms the Introductory Chapter to Mr. BUCKINGHAM'S new Work, entitled

NATIONAL EVILS and PRACTICAL REMEDIES: with the Ground Plan and Perspective View of a new MODERN TOWN, and a full and complete description of the following Problems of pressing interest, viz.—The True Principles of Taxation—National System of Emigration and Colonisation—Outlines of a New Reform Bill—Purification of Elections, and Regeneration of Ireland. In one large octavo volume, of about 550 pages, with two engravings, bound in cloth, and lettered. Price 15s.—Published by PETER JACKSON, London. Orders received by all booksellers.

This day, Vol. II., price 4s 6d, strongly bound in cloth, **TRACTS FOR THE CHRISTIAN SEASONS**, from the Sunday next before Easter to the Third Sunday after Trinity. This series of Tracts will, it is hoped, be found neither to fall short of nor to exceed the Teaching of the Prayer-Book; but, following the course of the Christian Year, will set forth in turn all the great truths of the Christian Church according to the godly order of her Seasons. Also, PART X., price One Shilling.

Oxford: JOHN HENRY PARKER, and 37, Strand, London.

Now ready, Price One Shilling; or Post-free, 1s. 6d., **THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON SPELLING-BOOK.**

This work is rendered peculiarly attractive by the EASY ARRANGEMENT of the SPELLING, which smooths all difficulties experienced by beginners, and by the PLEASING ORIGINAL READING LESSONS, which entice the learner to advance of his own accord; while the whole is illustrated by UPWARDS of ONE HUNDRED and SEVENTY BEAUTIFUL WOOD-CUTS of objects and scenes described, forming by far the most alluring introduction to learning ever published in Great Britain.

A Few Copies are Coloured, price 3s. extra.

Published at the Office of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, London. A Liberal Allowance to the Trade and to Schools. Supplied for Cash only. Remittances to be made to the Office. On application, terms may be known.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—The

Sittings of this Assembly will commence at the close of the present month. Persons wishing to have an account of the momentous proceedings, and the interesting religious services, should order THE WESLEYAN TIMES. Three Extra Papers will be published during the assembling of Conference. The first, on the 25th instant, will contain the election of the President and Secretary. The new quarter commences on the 10th inst., including the three extra papers, 6s 6d. The whole of the papers published during the Conference will be supplied on the receipt of 2s 6d. THE WESLEYAN TIMES is of the largest size allowed by law, and contains the parliamentary proceedings, foreign and domestic intelligence, reports of all the markets, &c., &c., at the time of publication.—Office, 59, Fleet-street, London.—Order of the nearest newsdealer.

BUTTER'S GRADATIONS IN READING and **SPELLING**, upon an entirely new and original Plan, by which Dissyllables are rendered as easy as Monosyllables. 35th Edition, price 1s 6d bound.

BUTTER'S ETYMOLOGICAL SPELLING BOOK and EXPOSITOR. 118th Edition, price 1s 6d bound.

BUTTER'S GRADUAL PRIMER. 26th Edition, with Engravings, price 6d.

London: Simpkin and Co.; Whittaker and Co.; Longman and Co.; Hamilton and Co.; Derby; J. and C. Mozley. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd. Dublin: J. M'Glashan.

PORTRAIT OF G. W. M. REYNOLDS.

A favourable opportunity now presents itself for new subscribers to begin taking in

REYNOLDS'S MISCELLANY; inasmuch as

No. 55, published yesterday, commences a new (the Third) Volume of this highly popular and incomparable cheap work.

Number 55 contains a Portrait of the Editor, GEORGE W. M. REYNOLDS, drawn by Henry Anelay, from the original oil-painting by Henry Parkman, and engraved by E. Hooper. The same Number likewise commences a new and original Tale, entitled "Isabella; or, the Adventures of a Nun;" beautifully illustrated with wood-engravings. The remaining contents of No. 55 are as follows:—The Bronze Statue; or, the Virgin's Kiss. By G. W. M. Reynolds. 2. To Preserve and Create a Beautiful Skin. By W. M. Tell. By E. F. Roberts. 4. The Beauties of the Court of Charles the Second. With a portrait of the Duchess of Somerset. 5. Box-concoister Shooting. 6. The History of the Girondins. From the French of Lamartine. 7. Etiquette for Ladies. 8. The Emigrant's Prospects in the United States. 9. Notices to Correspondents. Poetry, Useful Receipts, Miscellaneous, &c.

"Reynolds's Miscellany" contains sixteen large quarto pages, beautifully illustrated with numerous wood-engravings, price only One Penny. Vol. I. and Vol. II. are each, as on sale.

London: 7, Wellington-street North, Strand; and all Booksellers and Vendors of cheap periodicals in town and country.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY FOR EVERYBODY.

THE FAMILY ECONOMIST, a Penny

Monthly Magazine, to promote the Moral, Physical, and Domestic Improvement of the Industrious Classes, was commenced in January, 1848, and its success, as an independent periodical, flattering no prejudices, and fostering no class interests, has encouragingly proved that what is good for one may be good for all. A monthly sale of 60,000 numbers, besides an issue of 30,000 bound volumes, is no unworthy evidence that instruction, entertainment, and utility, united by immortality and good sense, are properly esteemed by a multitude of readers; but when compared with the tens of thousands, to whom this work would prove especially useful, who toil in workshop, factory, or field, it is impossible not to feel that great good yet remains to be done.

The proprietors of the FAMILY ECONOMIST rely for future and enlarged success on their determination to maintain the excellence of the past; and in asking for co-operation to insure—as has often been suggested to them—a monthly circulation of 500,000, they consider they are worthily promoting the public welfare.

The FAMILY ECONOMIST consists of Original Articles by the most esteemed writers on all departments of Domestic Economy; including Economical Cookery, Dress and Clothing, Household Management, Education, Sanitary Reform; also Social and Moral Tales, Family Secrets, Cottage Gardening and Farming, and Useful Practical Receipts, &c. &c.

Price of the Monthly Number, ONE PENNY; of the Volume, Bound, 1s. 6d.; in Paper Wrapper, 1s. 3d.

London: GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Paternoster-row; and sold by all Booksellers.

Now ready, price 2s. cloth; free by post, 2s. 6d.,

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, How to Live,

and What to Live For. With ample rules for diet, regimen, and self-management; together with instructions for securing perfect health, longevity, and the sterling state of happiness only attainable through the judicious observance of a well-regulated course of life.

—KENT and RICHARDS, 52, Paternoster-row; MANS, Cornhill, London; HANNA and Co., 63, Oxford-street.

MADAME SONTAG.—The Opera of "LINDA," in which Madame Sontag makes her debut, is in No. 106, PIANISTA, price 2s, Full Music Size. "Der Freischütz" is in 107. "Les Huguenots," "Lucia," "Sonnambula," and 30 other Operas, 2s each. Post-free, 30 stamps.—Pianista Office, 67, Paternoster-row.

NEW SONG.—"YES! I HAVE DARED TO LOVE THREE!" by the Author of "Will you love me then as now?" "Darest thou love me more?" "The Love Song," &c. price 2s (sent postage free).—This Song will be the greatest favourite of the set. The melody and words are of the most pleasing and effective character. We recommend it to vocalists as a gem deserving their best attention.—London: DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

THE SOLDIER'S PROGRESS, in Six Tableaux. By JOHN GILBERT. With a "New Words on Peace and War," by Edwin Burritt. Price 1s. And the HEADS of the PEOPLE, drawn by KENTY MEADOWS, with Illustrative Essays, by Douglas Jerrold, Leigh Hunt, William Howitt, and W. M. Thackeray, price 6d., to be continued monthly; will be ready with THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL, Part 42, for July. Price 8d. This Part contains "The Seven Angels of the Lyre," a New Poem by Charles Mackay, and fifteen other Original Articles, with twenty-one superb illustrations. London: WILLOUGHBY and Co., 22, Warwick-lane; and all booksellers.

DOMESTIC JOURNAL.

SPECIMEN NUMBER.—PRICE ONE HALF-PENNY. ILLUSTRATED WITH TEN ENGRAVINGS.

Address: The Lily and the Rose.—(Illustrated) Biography of the Queen (Illustrated) Strawberries.—(Two Illustrations) Britannia Tubular Bridge Answers to Correspondents Tunis.—(Illustrated)

Published by W. M. CLARK, 17, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London; to whom all communications for the Editor are to be addressed.

TO THE LADIES.—TORTOISESHELL COMBS of every kind, from the smallest hand, of a few pence value, to the most splendid dress comb made, all of superior quality, and very moderate prices.—PROUT, Brush and Comb Maker, 229, Strand, near Temple-bar.

RIDDELL'S Patent BONNET PROTECTOR

Is without smell, and is so light as to make no perceptible difference in weight to the bonnet, and effectually prevents the hair soiling the most delicate materials. Observe RIDDELL'S, as there are several imitations, which do not answer the purpose.—To be had of all drapers, &c., and wholesale at 104, Wood-street, Cheapside.

THE WONDER OF THE METROPOLIS!

FOUR BEAUTIFUL MUSLIN DRESSES for 7s. 6d., new patterns, fast colours, and full lengths; together with a choice of 100, and the trade and retail warehouse and Retail Warehouse, 51 & 53, Edgeware-road. To be shown on Monday and following days.

ESTABLISHED, 1801.—Families are respectfully solicited to inspect the fresh arrivals of HOUSEHOLD LINEN, DAMASKS, &c., at the IRISH LINEN COMPANY'S WAREHOUSES, adjoining St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, 40, Hart-street, New Oxford-street.—Country orders punctually attended to as usual.

PATENT SWISS PARASOLS.—The peculiar recommendations of these Parasols are, that they combine extreme elegance with great durability; while they are not in the least affected by exposure either to the sun or the air. They are sold retail, lined and fringed, at 10s 6d each; unlined, at 6s 6d each. W. and J. HANGSTER also solicit an inspection of their extensive stock of Fancy Silk Parasols, suitable for Carriage, promenade, or the garden.—140, Regent-street; 94, Fleet-street; 10, Royal Exchange.

THIS YEAR'S SPRING SILKS AT HALF PRICE.

GLACE, STRIPED, CHECKED, AND FIGURED SILKS, at 18s 6d the full dress.

Very Rich Broadened Point de Soies and Satins, at £1 15s the full dress.

Patterns sent (postage free) to any part of the Kingdom.

Address, KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

TO LADIES.—THE PRINCE ALBERT

BELT.—The distinguishing feature of this Belt consists in the fastening, which has no prongs, and yet is perfectly secure. The great success which has attended the introduction of this fastening for Boys' Belts, has led to imitations, which are worthless, from the fact of the fastening being insecure. The genuine Prince Albert Belt has stamped on the under side of the fastening JOHN PATERSON, London, registered, Aug. 27, 1847; and the trade is hereby cautioned that the selling, or offering for sale, any imitation, renders them liable to penalties, which, in order to protect the Public, the proprietor will enforce.

BONNETS, PARISIAN MILLINERY.

To Ladies who are Cash Purchasers, and wish to avoid the charges of private milliners, compare the following prices:—French Satin or Glace Silk Bonnets, all colours, cap and complete, 12s 9d to 16s 9d; Mourning Satin, or Ducape, richly trimmed, patent crape, 10s 6d to 14s 6d; Widows' Bonnets, with double crape veil, 14s 6d to 18s 6d; Arapahane Cap, all colours, drawn, or on Paris net shapes, 14s 6d to 18s 6d; White Black, or Black Broadened, 10s 6d to 12s 6d; Paris Chips, for Brides, one guinea each; Fine Sewa Chips, 10s 6d to 16s 6d; White Bermuda Chips, 4s 11d to 6s 11d; more fashionable or more becoming bonnets cannot be procured at any price, and the Largest Stock in London to select from; Dustable Whole Satins, the new shape, 2s 11d to 3s 11d; Fine Rice Satins, 4s 11d to 6s 11d; Leghorn Hats, Prince of Wales shape, 3s 11d; very fine, 5s 11d. For Cash only, at CRANBURN HOUSE, No. 39, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square. Proprietors, E. WOOKEY and COMPANY.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN.

WEDDING and GENERAL OUTFITS.

JOHN CAPPER and SON, 69, Gracechurch-street, have added a warehouse for

LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN, under female superintendence. Materials good, needlework excellent.

Decidedly cheap BABY LINEN, of superior work.

Parcels above 43 sent carriage free, per rail, throughout England. LISTS, with PRICES, sent to ladies on application.

A SAVING of at least Ten Shillings in the

Found may now be easily obtained by the extraordinary and fortunate Purchases just made by BEECH and BERRALL, 63 and 64, Edgeware-road: Two very large Lots of SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESSES, &c. &c., amounting to upwards of £5000 value, which they have bought through the immediate want of cash by the manufacturers, and at a reduction of one half from last month's prices.

17000 Yards of New Striped, Checked, Broadened, and Glace Silks, at 18s 6d to 23s 6d the Dress, previously sold at 8s and Two Guineas. Plain Black Silks, Watered ditto, and Black Dress Satins, at the same great reduction in price.

Elegant and useful patterns in Printed Muslins, Balzamines, and Barges, at 2s 11d to 7s 11d the full Dress, worth 8s 6d to 15s 6d. Patterns sent to any part postage free.

Splendid Barege Shawls, two yards square, 2s 11d, former price 21s. Superb Scarf ditto, four yards long and two yards wide, 15s 9d, worth 35s.

Beech and Berrall, 63 and 64, Edgeware-road.

N.B. All Parcels to the amount of £5 will be forwarded carriage-paid.

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN

TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth-brush searches thoroughly into the divisions, and cleanses them in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose, is peculiarly penetrating, and does not irritate the gums. Improved Clothes-brush, that cleans harmlessly in one-third the time. An immense Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponges, at METCALFE, BINGLEY, and Co.'s only Establishment, 130B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.

TO LADIES.—On the drive, the ride, the promenade, or the aquatic excursion, Ladies should ever be provided with ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, which will be found as refreshing to the complexion, dispelling the cloud of languor and relaxation, allaying all irritability and heat, and immediately affording the pleasing sensation attendant on restored elasticity and a healthy state of the skin. The numerous varieties of cutaneous eruptions, together with freckles, tan, and discolorations, fly before its application, and give place to delicate smoothness and transparency of the skin and complexion. In cases of sunburn or stings of insects its virtues have long and extensively been acknowledged. *** Beware of spurious "Kalydors" for sale, containing mineral astringents, utterly ruinous to the complexion, and, by their repellent action, endangering health. The only genuine has the words "Rowland's Kalydor" on the wrapper. Price 4s 6d and 8s 6d per bottle. Sold by A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by chemists and perfumers.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY'S SHIP.

The First-Class Passenger Ship "PEKIN," 562 tons, now lying in the London Dock, will be despatched for the Company's Settlements, from the Port of London, on Monday, the 6th August next.

Rates of Passage, Provisions included:—

For Each Person Chief Cabin. Fore Cabin. Steerage.

14 Years old, and upwards .. 45 .. 25 .. 18

7 Years old, and under 14 .. 18 .. 10 .. 8

1 Year old, and under 7 .. 10 .. 5 .. 3

Under 1 Year old .. 5 .. 2 .. 1

An experienced Surgeon is appointed by the Company, and Medicines, Medical Comforts, and an ample Dietary provided for each class of passengers.

Steerage-Cabins are provided for Persons paying in full for their own passage in the steerage.

For Freight, Passage, or further information, apply at THE NEW ZEALAND HOUSE; or to MR. JOSEPH STAYNER, Broker, 110, Fenchurch-street, London.

By order of the Court, THOMAS CUDBERT HARRINGTON.

New Zealand House, 9, Broad-street Buildings, London, 27th June, 1849.

THE LAST CONCERTINA CONCERT.

Mr. RICHARD BLAGROVE begs to announce that this will take place at the ROOMS, 75, MORTIMER-STREET, on THURSDAY MORNING NEXT, at Three o'clock, when Signor Regondi and Mr. R. Blagrove will each perform a Solo on the Concertina, and be assisted by Messrs. G. and J. Case and others in the Concerted Pieces, and by Mr. Trust on the Harp. Vocalists:—Miss Lockey, Miss Thirlwall, and Mr. Frank Boddie.—Tickets, 3s 6d; Family Tickets, to admit four, 10s 6d; Reserved Seats, 5s. To be had of Messrs. WHEATSTONE and Co., Patentes of the Concertina, 20, Conduit-street, Hanover-square; and as above.

THE PROVIDENT SOCIETY OF DANCERS

and TEACHERS OF DANCING.—The next ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this SOCIETY will take place in the Salon of the THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET (by the kind permission of B. Webster, Esq.), at Twelve on the 9th of October, on SATURDAY, JULY 28th. All the profession on or off the stage, members or not of the Society, are invited to attend. JAMES BYRN, Chairman.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY, by Mr. J. M. Ashley, daily at Half-past Three, and on the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at Nine o'clock. Lecture by Dr. Bachoffner, on Master's Patent Process of Freezing, &c., in which Boutigny's experiment, exhibiting the formation of ice in a Red-hot Vessel, will be shown. A Lecture on Character, with Musical Illustrations, by J. Russell, Esq., every Evening, Eight o'clock. Lecture on the Dissolving Views include Scenes in Van Diemen's Land, from Original Drawings taken on the spot, by J. Skinner Prout, Esq. Also, a New Series of Diorama Effects, by Mr. Childie. New Chromatope, Diver and Diving-Bell.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

A NEWLY MARRIED GENTLEMAN

AND, OR SMALL RETIRED FAMILY, have now an opportunity of securing a Gentle Private RESIDENCE at Campden-hill, Kensington, which possesses advantages and accommodations rarely met with. Having been fitted up for the owner, who is removing, it will now be LET on LEASE to a respectable tenant, with all the fixtures, window blinds, plate and stained glass doors and windows, conservatory, bath warm and cold, water laid on, &c. Particulars, with cards to view, on application to Mr. CHESTERTON, Estate Agent, 8, Lower Phillimore-place, Kensington.

TOURISTS for the HIGHLANDS.

"MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE," well-known DIRECT and RAPID COACH and STEAM CONVEYANCE, has resumed for the season, between Glasgow, Oban, Fort William, and Inverness, every Evening, Eight o'clock. Loch Lomond, Tyndrum, Glenelg, Callendar Canal, and Falls of Forers; embracing the grandest scenery in Scotland. See Bradshaw's (English) Guide, and Harriott's (Scottish) Guide.

AIR-GUNS and AIR-CANES for shooting rabbits, rooks, sea-fowl, &c. with ball; small birds with shot, fish with harpoon and line, &c. Prices from 6s. pump and apparatus complete. Treatise, 6d.; per post, 8d. REILLY, Gun-maker, New Oxford-street.

JONES'S £4 4S. SILVER LEVER

WATCHES, at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers, or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for 4s. 4s., one will be sent Free.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent Free for a Twopenny Stamp.

WATCHES and their MANAGEMENT.

T. COX SAVORY and CO. have published a PAMPHLET, describing the construction of the various Watches in use at the present time, and explaining the advantages of each, with lists of prices. It is intended to give the information which should be obtained previous to the purchase of a watch, the principal characteristics of each about its accuracy and durability. It is also contains remarks on the proper management of a watch by the wearer. It may be had gratis, on application, personally or by post.

T. COX SAVORY and CO., 47, Cornhill, London, seven doors from Gracechurch-street.

SILVER PLATE, New and Second-hand.

T. COX SAVORY and CO.'s Pamphlet of Prices, with outlines, may be had gratis, or will be sent free, if applied for by a paid letter. The contents are the prices, weights, and patterns of new and second-hand Silver Spoons and Forks, new and second-hand Tea and Coffee Services, Water, Silver-plated Goods, the new plated on white metal Spoons and Forks, Watches, Clocks, Cutlery, Ladies' Gold Neck Chains and Jewellery.

T. COX SAVORY and CO., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

SILVER TEA SERVICES, of New Patterns,

—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Working Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, opposite the Bank, have recently finished several new and elegant patterns of TEA and COFFEE SERVICES of novel and elegant design, and of the highest finish. The following have been generally admired:—

The Portland Pattern, tastefully engraved: The Louis Quatorze Pattern, richly chased:

Strong Silver Tea-set .. £12 15 0 Strong Silver Teapot .. £15 10 0

14oz Sugar Basin, gilt .. 7 4 0 Ditto Sugar Basin, gilt .. 8 5 0

Ditto Gravy Ewer, gilt .. 5 5 0 Ditto Cream Ewer, gilt .. 4 8 0

Ditto Coffee-pot .. 16 10 0 Ditto Coffee-pot .. 17 10 0

£42 0 0 .. £47 10 0

A large stock is offered for selection in the Show-rooms, including every variety of patterns, from £34 upwards.

SILVER-PLATED DISH COVERS and

CORNER DISHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, invite an inspection of their STOCK of these elegant appendages to the dinner table, which they continue to sell of superior quality, cheaper than any other house in the trade. Drawings, with prices annexed, forwarded to any part of the kingdom, postage free.

HANDSOME GOLD and SILVER

Gentlemen's Gold Watches £ 5. d.

" Silver Watches 5 15 0

" Gold Lever ditto 12 0 0

" Silver ditto ditto 5 15 0

Ladies' Gold Watches 5 15 0

" Silver Watches 3 0 0

Youths' Silver Watches 3 0 0

All the above Watches have every modern improvement, are properly Jewelled and carefully regulated, with Cases and Dials elegantly engraved and chased, and warranted to run correct time. HAWLEY and Co., 284, High Holborn, sons of the late Thomas Hawley, of 75, Strand; and the only genuine Watchmakers of that name in London.

FRUIT!—J. WALLACE, having had great ex-

perience in PRESERVING FRUIT, begs to inform the Nobility and the Public generally that he intends forwarding (to any person making application) full Directions for Preserving in any quantity, by the only method that the Fruit will retain its Natural Appearance and Flavour for any length of time, and in all climates. Nothing is added more than is natural to the fruit when growing, thereby avoiding the unnecessary trouble, uncertainty, and expense incurred by any other means. Apply by letter to J. W., in care of Mr. MILLER, Corn Merchant, 10, Conduit-street, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park

PROTESTATIONS.

THE POETRY BY DR. CHARLES MACKAY.

THE MUSIC BY G. HERBERT RODWELL.

*Allegretto
moderato.*

If the ap - ple grows On the ap - ple - tree; And the wild wind blows On the wild wood

free; And the deep stream flows To the deep - er sea; And they can - not help grow - ing, And

blow - ing, and flow - ing, I can - not help lov - ing thee, I can - not help lov - ing thee. And they

can - not help grow - ing, And blow - ing, and flow - ing; They can - not help grow - ing, And blow - ing, and flow - ing;

I - - - can - not help lov - ing thee. I can - not help lov - ing

thee.

2.
Yet if wild winds blew
Never more on the lea;
And no blossoms grew
On the healthy tree;
And the river untrue
Escaped the sea;
And they all had ceased blowing,
And growing, and flowing;
I'd ne'er cease loving thee.

3.
And till that hour,
In the day or night;
In the field or bower;
In the dark or bright;
In the fruit or the flower;
In the bloom or the blight;
In my reaping or sowing,
My coming or going;
I'll ne'er cease loving thee.